

FBIS

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GENERAL ROGERS ADVOCATES USE OF NEUTRON BOMB

PM161615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article: "Rogers and the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] In recent weeks many FRG cities have been an arena of new mass demonstrations by peace champions against the nuclear arms race. Nor is the wave of antiwar demonstrations in other West European countries and in the United States subsiding; it keeps growing.

In this situation certain Western government figures are trying to reassure the public. Thus, referring to his conversations with high-ranking representatives of the American Administration, FRG defense minister M. Werner recently gave an assurance that the U.S. Administration is not nurturing any plans to wage a limited nuclear war, that NATO organs in general would like to reduce the threat of a nuclear conflict being unleashed and that all this attests to Washington's intention to follow a "moderate course."

None other than General Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO armed forces, Europe, refuted Werner's streamlined phrases in a statement made at the very same time. He spoke -- for the umpteenth time! -- as a zealous advocate not only of producing neutron weapons but of using them. "We really can use these weapons," he said in an interview with journalists, "otherwise people will not believe in our (that is, American) threats."

What is this? First, the zealous general makes no bones of the fact that he adheres to very bellicose positions. He is evidently very fond of the word "threat." Further, he likes to brandish the neutron bomb, ignoring the protests of millions upon millions of people on our planet who have branded both this barbarous weapon and its manufacturers. According to General Rogers, the use of this weapon has nothing to do with the possibility of unleashing a nuclear conflict. He maintained: "My task is to prevent war."

A legitimate question arises: How to combine such assertions with the militarist arguments about "the need to use the most effective weapon," which is how Rogers sees the neutron bomb? Or does this general not know that the insistent demand for a neutron weapons ban is included in the antiwar slogans and appeals of millions of peace champions in various countries?

NOVOYE VREMYA DEFENDS MILITARY DOCTRINE

PM101517 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 5 Nov 82 pp 18-19

[Prof V. Serebryannikov article: "In a Futile Quest for Arguments"]

[Text] In the last 18-24 months the diseased imagination of the American generals has produced several truly misanthropic concepts of "limited," "protracted," "acceptable" and "victorious" nuclear war. These monstrous scenarios are hypocritically linked with the need to counter the Soviet military threat that is alleged to exist and to be growing. Many academics, whose works are generously rewarded by the masters of the monopolies, also work for the generals with a diligence worthy of some better application. Having set an objective that they know to be invalid -- to underpin the lying thesis with theoretical arguments -- the ideologists of anticommunism from the ranks of philosophers, sociologists and political scientists nearly always resort to forgery, cheating and juggling. The works by R. Pipes disseminated in the United States, "U.S.-Soviet Relations in the Era of Detente" and "Russia Under the Old Regime," R. Aron's book "The Committed Spectator," which appeared in France, and J. Bochenski's work bearing the pretentious title "Marxism-Leninism," which appeared in the FRG, are steeped in this spirit, for instance.

These sorry analyses, which differ in their ambitions and execution, are to a considerable extent aimed at distorting the Leninist teaching on the essence of war as the continuation of policy by other -- namely, violent -- means. The fact that communists deem this formula to be immutable, our opponents claim, means that nuclear war is kept on the list of usable means of policy as a "conceivable version" of class conflict and of the "export of revolution." This, they say, is the deepseated reason for the "Soviet military threat" and the gamble on superiority and surprise, on a first nuclear strike. In the process they try, feigning seriousness, to interpret the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for improving the Soviet Armed Forces not as a defensive measure, which is what it essentially is, but as preparation for an aggressive war. As for the Western concept of the essence of war, the efforts of R. Pipes, for instance, present it as peace-loving and as excluding nuclear war from the list of permissible means in policy since this concept, he says, no longer regards war as a continuation of policy. R. Aron subscribes to approximately the same reasoning.

It must be clear to any conscientious reader of the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin that the Western theorists are thereby carrying out a clear substitution of concepts. The founders of our theory condemned any forcing [podtalkivaniye], especially military forcing, of revolutions and ridiculed talk of the possibility of bringing any people revolution at gunpoint. Our party has repeatedly reaffirmed the fundamental unacceptability for Marxists of the thesis of the export of revolution. History offers not a single fact in favor of the fantasy of the Western analysts who claim the reverse. When you read their works you see for yourself once again that R. Aron and R. Pipes deliberately distort Soviet state documents in the hope that these will not have reached the broad public. The USSR made no secret of these documents, and they speak clearly and unambiguously of its desire to maintain and in the future lower the level of the prevailing relative balance between the military forces of the United States and the USSR. The socialist community countries occupy a similar stance regarding NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Maybe the authors of the falsifications do not know that our country has always developed its defense potential only in response to intensified war preparations by the West? Finally, does recognition of the permissibility and advisability of war inevitably follow from the recognition that war is the continuation of policy?

The CPSU and our state tirelessly emphasize that calculations regarding the permissibility of using nuclear weapons, even for "limited" purposes, are dangerous madness. This is why we were the initiators of the condemnation of nuclear war as an extremely great crime against mankind. Moreover, as yet the Soviet Union alone has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

No diversionary maneuvers can conceal the undoubted and shameful fact that the United States used nuclear weapons during World War II not because this was dictated by military necessity but solely for purposes of political blackmail of the Soviet Union. No propaganda ruses can conceal the fact that all the American military doctrines since the war have proceeded from the permissibility of nuclear war. This is displayed with particular force in the current administration's military doctrine. It regards nuclear war not merely as possible, but actually as expedient under certain circumstances. Moreover, practical preparations for such a conflict are being carried out in the insane hope of victory. For some reason the White House is refusing to announce the renunciation of a first strike, and the Pentagon is working on reducing the distance from which it is proposed to deliver it. They are seeking only to remove the nuclear danger as far as possible from their own territory.

The doctrine of "direct confrontation" sanctions the most barbaric methods of warfare and nuclear and chemical weapons. The persistence with which the Pentagon is playing its dangerous game reflects imperialism's age-old strategy of resolving the dispute between the opposing social systems by military means.

Remember history. In the 200 years of its existence the United States has unleashed around 200 wars. But do the Western academic gentlemen know that in its entire existence the USSR has never attacked anyone or threatened anyone with force? Is it not clear that even with such a comparison of the facts all attempts to attribute aggressiveness to the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the essence of war and to contrast it to the Western concepts' love of peace can have no success whatever? Their aim is to relieve the real culprits of responsibility for the preparation of new wars and to disorient the people's masses.

The Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the essence of war harmoniously combines with our revolutionary theory and the peace-loving nature of socialism. It makes it possible to precisely establish the social character and causes of war, and these causes lie in the aggressive nature and policy of imperialism.

On the basis of knowledge of the essence of the laws and mechanism of the emergence of war we seek to curb, to tame and, using V.I. Lenin's expression, to "kill" war as a social phenomenon. Our concept of war is inextricably united with the theory of peace. The 26th CPSU Congress formulated the idea of the need to prevent and avert the emergence of seats of war and armed conflicts and the ways to save mankind from the threat of world nuclear war. The Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by the congress is a new, scientifically substantiated concept of security and lasting peace as applied to the last quarter of the 20th century.

On the other hand, Marxists subordinate the analysis of war to the interests of ensuring the reliable defense of socialism against imperialism's aggressive onslaughts. The dialectics of the approach here are as follows: The more reliably socialism is defended, the firmer are peace and security for all peoples.

The peace-loving nature of socialism determines the purely defensive thrust of Soviet military doctrine. The very character of our country's armed forces, the principles of their building and the strategy and tactics of their utilization have always been designed to repel the threat to us and to our friends that emanates from imperialism.

By revealing the essence of a new war and its pointlessness and awful consequences, Marxism-Leninism helps mobilize all peace-loving forces. We take into account new elements that have emerged in the political and properly military-technical content of war and that make it incompatible with the interests of progress. Wars of the modern era have been even more politicized, embodying increasingly large-scale and far-reaching class goals. At the same time they have become so much more "military," destructive and devastating that they threaten the very existence of mankind. This bears out Lenin's idea: "...the more profoundly political a war is, the more 'military' it seems...." And nuclear war completely loses the value [znachenije] of a permissible, expedient means of policy.

Attempts by imperialism's ideologists to conceal their own very clear class objective and the fact that the threat of a new war is linked with the aggressive nature of imperialism reflect a very definite interest. The "love of peace" of R. Pipes and the rest is steeped in the spirit of the American "hawks." They call on statesmen not to stint on funds to increase the U.S. nuclear potential, to act more resolutely in the world arena in order to roll back detente "unless the USSR changes its policy." R. Pipes is one of the main authors of the fantasy about the U.S. lag behind the USSR in the military sphere. Discussing the "Soviet threat," the professor links it to Russia's "traditional aggressiveness" and to a desire to overcome "limited resources" by seizing new territories. However, you don't have to be a professor to know that the Soviet Union occupies a leading place in terms of reserves of the most important types of fuel and raw materials. And when it comes to "traditional aggressiveness," here, too, things just don't add up for our ideological adversaries. R. Pipes himself does not deny that our country's policy has changed qualitatively since October 1917.

What are also invalid are the attempts to prove that the USSR is drawn to using nuclear weapons "for global political purposes" while the United States, or so it is claimed, is more inclined toward "limited" nuclear war. As though we believe it possible easily to survive such a war and to emerge from it as the victor and even with smaller losses than in World War II! Analysis of the speeches of many Western figures shows that it is over there that people belittle the danger of nuclear war and hope for a comparatively easy victory in it. This is shown by the American concept of "limited" nuclear war. Essentially speaking, there can be no "limited" nuclear war at all. Were a nuclear war to break out -- be it in Europe or elsewhere -- it would inevitably and inexorably assume a worldwide character. Such is the logic of war itself and the nature of contemporary armaments and international relations.

In backing up their formula of the "Soviet military threat," the ideologists of anti-communism also zealously falsify the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the essence of peace. They claim that peace is more desirable for a "business society," where it is regarded as the "normal state, occasionally interrupted by war." For communists, our adversaries claim, peace is merely an interlude between armed conflicts that must be exploited in order to accumulate arms and plan the next war. Communists, according to Pipes, relegate the question of peace to the remote future and legitimize "continuous war" until capitalism is totally eliminated. By an altogether unprofessorial method Pipes tries to convince people that V.I. Lenin taught us to view peace as a "respite" between wars. In actual fact, V.I. Lenin said that it was precisely under imperialism and through its fault that peace was merely a respite between war. The overwhelming majority of the almost 15,000 wars in the memory of mankind took place at a time when socialism did not exist. The history of "commercial societies" is a nightmarish succession of bloody clashes. What about now? The society that Pipes says understands "the value of compromise" is announcing a new crusade against communism. Maybe the American professor regards the economic blockades organized by the U.S. Government as the height of love of peace? Or else the ideological and political subversion, psychological warfare, curtailment of diplomatic talks and spurring on of the arms race?

The point is that in the perverted minds of certain Western ideologists the successes of real socialism and the victories of fighters for national and social liberation are worse than nuclear war. The establishment of hegemony in the world, the safeguarding of so-called "vital interests" and the preservation of reactionary regimes wherever they exist and the creation of them wherever they have long ceased to exist -- that is what is more important than peace for imperialism. There is no need to look far for examples. The United States is continuing to interfere crudely in the internal affairs of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Angola, is threatening to attack Cuba and to "punish" Libya, is waging an undeclared war in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and is supporting the Israeli aggressors.

The Western ideologists believe that a "world order compatible with Western values" can be established as a result of the liquidation of socialism. Pipes said as much in an interview:

"The Soviet leaders will have to choose -- either they change their communist system in the direction required by the West or they go to war. They have no alternative." People in the West, especially in the United States, denigrate detente as the reason for the "erosion of national determination," the "crisis of national spirit" and the undermining of the "foundations of Atlanticism" and "domestic unity" and as a "plot against the United States."

Detente does indeed not accord with the calculations of the military-industrial complex, but it does accord with the national interests of all people, the American people included. Detente is not only a real possibility but a categorical necessity. And the "philosophy of forces" that is propagandized in the West is at variance with the objective course of development and shows the increasing irrationality of contemporary bourgeois thought.

"We are convinced," L.I. Brezhnev noted in his message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, "that no contradictions between states or groups of states and no differences of social system, way of life or ideology...can obscure the fundamental need common to all peoples -- to preserve peace and prevent nuclear war."

Under present conditions imperialism's attempts to secure military superiority over socialism and to speak with it "from a position of strength" are absolutely futile. Our country has never in the past allowed people to speak with it in the language of threats and diktat, and still less will it allow them to do so now.

As for contemporary imperialist ideology, it has no constructive ideas. Its main content is falsification of the policy and objectives of socialism and the communist parties and of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. V.I. Lenin pointed out long ago that reactionaries' main method in the struggle against the communist ideology is "first to distort socialism, attributing absurdity to it, and then to triumphantly rebut the absurdities." That was the case 60-70 years ago. That is also how present-day anti-communists act.

USSR, U.S. START DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS 16 NOV

LD161532 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 16 TASS -- The USSR and United States delegations had a plenary meeting at the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks here today.

INF DELEGATIONS CONVENE FOR PLENARY MEETING

LD161438 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 16 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe was held here today.

UN MOVE ON ARMS THREAT TO ENVIRONMENT URGED

PM081153 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 44, Oct 82, Signed to Press 25 Oct 82 p 21

[A. Suetin article: "The Arms Race and Nature"]

[Excerpts] The mass antiwar movement which has developed throughout the world has drawn international public attention to a new range of problems caused by the arms race -- the pollution of man's biological environment.

The stockpiling of nuclear and toxic weapons with extraordinarily high biocidal action entails a risk not only from their potential use but from tests and from leakages during storage. From 1967 through April 1980 over 1,000 instances of toxin leakage were recorded in the United States. The foreign press has already reported on many occasions instances of the "loss" of nuclear bombs and missiles by U.S. bombers (instances of this kind have occurred in Spain and the FRG), when only a miracle has saved the country where the military bases are located from an irremediable catastrophe.

Currently, great harm is being done to the environment by numerous armed conflicts occurring in various parts of the world. This harm occurs not only in the direct impact on nature as a result of military operations but in hindering international actions to combat disease, agricultural pests and so forth.

The world public is particularly indignant at plans to expand U.S. arsenals of chemical weapons, for which the country's military budget earmarks \$810 million in fiscal 1983 while for 1984 it is planned to spend over \$1.5 billion.

As the U.S. press frankly admits, the use of these weapons is planned not on U.S. territory but primarily in West Europe.

The Pentagon's plans give preference to those types of weapons which not only present the greatest threat to mankind in the event of their use but which present an enormous danger to the environment even under conditions of "peaceful" storage. In addition to nuclear weapons, this category includes neutron bombs, with whose full-scale production Washington has decided to go ahead, binary and laser weapons and the proposed deployment of armed objects in space.

But even that is not enough for the U.S. militarists. The U.S. federal budget for the current fiscal year of 1983 (it began on 1 October) provides for the allocation of \$263 billion for the arms race. In all, in the course of fulfilling the massive 5-year program for the buildup of military efforts, it is proposed to spend the astronomical sum of \$1.5-2.2 trillion for military purposes.

These figures show where the real threat to peace comes from. Their publication and several statements by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration concerning the possibility of waging a "limited nuclear war" in Europe and of "winning" a protracted nuclear conflict brought out onto the streets throughout the world millions of people protesting against the U.S. militarists' barbaric plans. The peoples of the world are coming to the defense of life on earth itself.

That is why extraordinary urgency attaches to the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1981 "On States' Historical Responsibility for the Conservation of Earth's Nature for the Present and Future Generations." The question of adopting this resolution was included on the assembly agenda at the Soviet Union's initiative.

Stressing that the intensifying arms race is having a profound influence on nature and on the plant and animal world, the resolution provides for steps to be taken to protect the natural environment from the pernicious consequences of the arms race and for limitation and prohibition of the most dangerous types of military activity.

Preserving the world's nature for future generations is possible only by joint efforts. That is the aim of the new Soviet proposals submitted at the current UN General Assembly session, in particular the proposal for the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, including explosions for peaceful purposes, and a draft treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

DISARMAMENT WEEK IN USSR, U.S., ELSEWHERE VIEWED

PM121533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Powerful Voice of the People's Masses"]

[Text] The week of mass action for disarmament held in accordance with a decision adopted in 1978 by the United Nations and the WPC ended the other day. This was the fifth annual demonstration by the world's peace-loving forces, and possibly the mightiest of them all.

In common with all peace campaigners, Soviet people demonstrated their determination to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind," as the UN Charter says.

As I write these lines I have before me bundles of telegrams, telephone messages and letters to the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace from various parts of the country -- messages from our republic, kray, oblast and city committees.

It will take time to fully sum up and study the results of the work done in the USSR within the framework of the week, particularly as the actions are still continuing. We are, however, already able to acquaint the public with the preliminary conclusions.

More than 80,000 rallies, processions, public meetings, conferences on specific aspects of the struggle against the arms race, peace vigils and concerts given by master artists, with the proceeds going to the peace fund, and so forth were held.

Around 50 million people took part in mass activities, thereby expressing approval of the policy pursued by our party and state of seeking to consolidate peace, avert a nuclear catastrophe and reliably guarantee security for all peoples.

More than 12 million signatures have been collected for the Soviet peace movement's appeal to the 37th UN General Assembly session urging the participants in this world forum to support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

News coming in from the union republics, krays and oblasts reaffirms our movement's nationwide and mass character. The appeal to redouble and triple our efforts in the struggle to banish the threat of a nuclear war made this week by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is meeting with the liveliest response among the Soviet people. Social organizations -- trade unions, committees for the defense of peace, peace fund commissions, youth organizations, the Committee for Soviet Women, the Soviet Committee for European Disarmament and Cooperation, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the Soviet United Nations Association and others -- have responded by taking part in the organization of mass activities.

A public meeting was held in Moscow to mark the opening of the week. Those who spoke at it pointed out the need to further intensify the struggle of the people's masses worldwide to banish the nuclear threat, halt the arms race, eliminate seats of tension and international conflicts and develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

Some 13,000 participants in an antiwar rally of Moscow's working people held in the Palace of Sport demonstrated their determination to ensure the achievement of these aims. They warmly endorsed the speech by WPC President R. Chandra, who stressed that the alarming situation which currently exists in the world demands that the actions of peace-loving forces be concerted more broadly than ever before.

The whole country was swept by a wave of large antiwar marches and demonstrations. There were, for example, 43,811 mass activities held in the Ukraine, 5,018 in Belorussia and 3,816 in the Kazakh SSR.

Representatives of foreign antiwar organizations and movements who were in the USSR at the time witnessed, and in some cases participated in, Soviet people's demonstrations against the arms race. Among them were B. Kent (Great Britain), general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Movement; delegations of the M. Niemöller International Fund (FRG), the New Zealand Council for Peace and Disarmament, the Greek Committee for Peace and Detente, and the Australian Peace Council; and representatives of a number of international and national women's organizations. The Yalta demonstration, in which 1,000 foreigners marched in a single column with Soviet people, looked impressive.

I would like to make particular mention of the active involvement in the antiwar movement of Soviet young people, who have responded to the Komsomol congress appeal to intensify the struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Processions of young people were held in most rayons of Moscow, Leningrad, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Donetsk, Kaunas, Bratsk, Birobidzhan and other cities. One million young men and women took part in antiwar activities in Moscow. More than 100,000 young Muscovites signed Soviet peace campaigners' appeal to the UN General Assembly. The success of the youth antiwar demonstrations was also helped by the initiative of the All-Union Komsomol, which sent a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA agitation train the entire length of the country along a route connecting Nakhodka and Brest. This peace trip is still in progress — youth rallies are being held in every city and at every station where the agitation train stops.

Activities held abroad in the course of the week also assumed a broad and mass character. In some countries demonstrations and rallies were held jointly in all antiwar organizations and in others they were held in parallel. But even where unity had not been achieved between organizers the demonstrations were held in a spirit of unanimity on the main point emanating from the grassroots.

The rapid growth of the movement for a freeze on nuclear arms was apparent in many mass activities held abroad, especially in the United States. In the United States the week of action against the arms race was held on the eve of the congressional elections. The U.S. organizers of the antiwar struggle advocated holding a referendum during the elections in favor of a nuclear weapons freeze -- that is, a halt on the testing, production and deployment of such weapons while negotiations on this question are underway between the United States and the USSR.

In order to hold a referendum U.S. law requires the group of citizens seeking this to collect a certain number of signatures. In California, for example, around 350,000 had to be collected. Some 700,000 Californians demanded a referendum. In Wisconsin and Maryland four-fifths of the voters backed the referendum idea. The requisite number of signatures was also collected in a number of other states.

The results of the referenda convincingly confirmed Americans' disagreement with current U.S. foreign policy. On election day -- 2 November -- millions of Americans endorsed the idea of a freeze on nuclear arsenals and a complete halt on nuclear weapons testing. In Washington, 68 percent of those polled replied in the affirmative. The percentage of "fors" was just as high in many states and cities. To date some 16 million Americans have signed petitions for a nuclear arms freeze. Despite White House attempts to portray these referenda as "a ploy by people out to weaken America," and despite U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger's absurd claims that voting for a freeze means "a greater danger of war," the overwhelming majority of those who took part in the referendum called for an end to the arms race. As observers in the United States and many West European capitals point out, this represents a serious warning to the White House.

On the eve of the referenda E. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, spoke at the United Nations, using it as a platform from which to attack the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. He had the nerve to claim that "the root of the nuclear nightmares tormenting the world" is the Soviet Union's superiority, which makes it possible "to deliver a disarming first strike," and this was said by an official who cannot fail to remember that the message from the head of the Soviet state read from the platform of the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament contained a pledge by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. U.S. political mores have indeed sunk to an all-time low.

In the light of such facts it becomes clear why the antiwar movement is demanding increasingly vigorously and insistently that the United States halt the arms race and, following the USSR's example, pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The week of mass action for disarmament showed convincingly that sober-minded people all over the world are demanding that these decisions be made by the United States and its military allies. This action will continue and broaden whatever measures are taken to weaken it by the aggressive forces of the United States and NATO.

REAGAN SEEKING TO DISCREDIT NUCLEAR FREEZE MOVE

LD171406 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Nov 82

["The World at Midweek" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov]

[Text] The American Government has made a fresh contention that foreign agents help instigate the movement in the United States to freeze nuclear arms. After the overwhelming vote in favor of such a freeze on 2nd November during the midterm elections, American observers said that the administration was faced with two options: either to heed the call for a nuclear freeze, or try to defeat the freeze movement by discrediting it. Some political writers suggest that taking the steam out of the freeze movement is crucial for the administration if it wants to escape further scrutiny of its nuclear policy by the American public in 1984.

Last Friday the United States President said there was no question about foreign agents having been sent to help instigate the movement and keep it going. As an example of such instigation, he cited a big demonstration in New York. Other big guns that have joined the battle against the nuclear freeze movement include such leading publications as THE WASHINGTON POST, READER'S DIGEST and so on. Well, to call senators, archbishops, trade union leaders, Nobel Prize winners and millions of ordinary Americans who support a nuclear freeze dupes of the Soviet Union is an insult. But it is also solid proof that despite the enormously powerful tools of propaganda at the administration's disposal, its program of an unbridled nuclear buildup is very unpopular, to put it mildly. To go publicly on record as saying the Soviet Union can at will manipulate millions of people around the world, not only in the United States, is to admit one's own impotence or unwillingness to formulate a positive program of peace and security.

All the eloquence of American officials is spent in the defense of the military buildup and the arms race. In the United States the fresh attacks on the freeze movement have drawn unfavorable comments from leaders of various peace and civil rights groups who say there is a pinch of McCarthyism about these attacks. If the freeze movement is manipulated by Moscow, then by logical extension any group or movement in the United States can be a product of Moscow's influence and therefore any social group or movement protesting the economic or any other policy of the American Government can be branded as Soviet dupes, and consequently be banned, discredited or hounded by the FBI, CIA and other government agencies.

Years ago Red baiting was used to cripple the labor movement. Today it is used in an attempt to cripple the nuclear freeze movement. Even if that is nothing but a coincidence it is an ominous one.

AFP: WARSAW PACT SUMMIT POSTPONED TO JANUARY

NC161643 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Prague, Nov 16 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact summit scheduled to take place here from December 7 to (?9) has been postponed to an as yet unspecified date in January due to the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, informed sources said here today. However, there was no indication here today that an as yet unannounced meeting of Warsaw Pact defense ministers, scheduled for November 23 and 24 in Prague, had been cancelled as well.

The summit was reportedly postponed during a meeting in Moscow between newly-elected Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and party leaders from Eastern Europe after Mr Brezhnev's funeral. The gathering, when it is held, will likely be Mr Andropov's first trip outside the Soviet Union as Communist Party general secretary. The summit had not been officially announced, as such sessions are usually made known just before they are to take place.

The summit, which constitutes the political committee of the pact, was last held in May, 1980 in Warsaw. An informal meeting of pact leaders took place last December in Moscow on the 75th birthday of Mr Brezhnev, although Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski did not attend as his regime had just imposed martial law on the country. The members of the Warsaw Pact are Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA NOTES GDR-POLISH TALKS, COMMUNIQUE

PM091625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov -- The GDR and Poland fully support the USSR's consistent and realistic foreign policy aimed at strengthening world peace, curbing the arms race and implementing effective disarmament measures. This is stated in a joint communique published here today on the results of the official visit to the GDR by S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister. He was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and had talks with other leaders of the republic.

The sides, the document stresses, assess highly the USSR's undertaking, proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. This step is of outstanding importance for averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening mutual trust in international relations.

The GDR and Poland will continue tirelessly to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. They attach great significance to safeguarding peace and stability in Europe. The GDR and Poland resolutely denounce the intensifying policy of U.S. and NATO discriminatory measures against the socialist states and their interference in Poland's internal affairs. All such attacks on the security and sovereignty of the socialist countries will continue to meet with a resolute rebuff.

The sides stressed the fundamental importance of the socialist countries' treaties with the FRG and the four-power agreement on West Berlin for preserving and continuing the process of detente and the safeguarding of peace. It is essential that the FRG Government consider the importance of their strict observance in the interests of the further development of stable relations and constructive cooperation, the document notes.

LIFTING OF U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS ASSESSED

LD161924 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 16 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] The French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes: After a whole year of pressure by the United States on the West European countries to compel them to turn away from cooperation with the Soviet Union in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, Reagan has been forced to concede.

This you already know, but the fact of the matter is that the head of the U.S. Administration explains his decision to lift sanctions by the fact that he had allegedly managed to reach agreement with the countries of West Europe to conduct a tough trade policy with regard to the Soviet Union. In my opinion, this is wishful thinking. Europe did not display any enthusiasm to unconditionally follow Reagan's course (?against) its own plans and its own interests. This was how French President Francois Mitterrand commented on the U.S. decision to lift the embargo: Commonsense has won the day. Right has been restored, he said, after a very annoying divergence from (?it).

On the subject of the general conditions of East-West trade, the president of the French Republic said: We agree to talks, but we do not want them to encroach upon the independent nature of France's decision.

Generally speaking, it is no accident that Western observers see Reagan's forced steps as an attempt to save his prestige and to somehow prevent further deterioration in relations between the United States and the Western countries. The reaction of U.S. business circles is characteristic. For example, THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article under the heading: "American Firms are Pleased at the Lifting of Sanctions." It quotes, in particular, a statement by one of the leaders of General Electric to the effect that his company is pleased at the understanding that has been reached. General Electric is one of the concerns affected by the embargo over the gas pipeline.

In a word, the American companies have expressed their satisfaction at the failure of President Reagan's policy of sanctions. Leading newspapers of the U.S. business world are writing about the need to improve trade-economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The time has come to completely review the U.S. approach to trade with the Soviet Union and to put it on the road of realism. Business circles are describing the current U.S. trade policy as inconsistent and muddled. The way it has been conducted has brought great harm to American business. Suffice to say that as a result of the notorious embargo on the supply of equipment for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline alone, U.S. companies have lost more than \$800 million. Business circles are expressing anxiety over the fact that the United States has secured for itself the doubtful reputation of an unreliable trade partner.

This extremely short-sighted measure caused an outburst of indignation among the United States' Western allies, but it has done no harm at all to the Soviet Union. In response to a question about what sort of warning he would like to give the Russians when announcing his decision, Reagan said: I hope this will be a warning in the sense of our readiness to improve relations at any time.

If only that were true. You can't have your cake and eat it.

Our country has always expressed and still expresses its complete readiness for an improvement and a strengthening of honest, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state which sincerely desires it.

MINISTER DENIES FORCED LABOR USED ON PIPELINE

LD161952 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A Soviet Government minister has said that rumors about the use of forced labor at the Siberia-Western European gas pipeline project are a groundless fabrication. Boris Shcherbina is the minister in charge of building oil and gas facilities. In an interview he said the project has brought together highly skilled workers alone who handle advanced machinery. He said he guarantees the good quality of the pipeline as a whole and each of its units too. Boris Shcherbina made it clear that the rumors about the use of inmates are being circulated for no other purpose but slandering the Soviet Union and its technical potential.

GDR Youths Employed

LD170914 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- Builders, who came from the German Democratic Republic, participate in the construction of the Urgengoy-Uzhgorod 4,451 kilometre long gas pipeline. "There will be about 5,000 of them", PRAVDA writes today. "They will lay 540 kilometres of pipes, build seven compressor stations, dwelling houses, kindergartens and many other structures. The Free German Youth Union has announced the gas pipeline to be the main youth construction project. The first group of specialists from the fraternal country have come down to work".

In the article it is said that the GDR builders have their temporary "headquarters" in a small house on a quiet street in the town of Ivano-Frankovsk, until a new building is ready. The PRAVDA correspondent had a meeting there with the head of the party headquarters in Ivano-Frankovsk, Wolfgang Suchi.

"When the news spread wide that 'our' section of the gas pipeline was announced the main youth construction project", he said, "more than 17,000 boys and girls registered as volunteers. Therefore, strict selection had to be introduced. First, recommendation of the Free German Youth Union committees was required, and, certainly, all should have a trade. Most preferable were those who accumulated experience at the construction of the "Soyuz" pipeline. All managers -- from the team leader and higher worked at the construction site of that gas-main..."

The newspaper points out that local party, soviet and Komsomol organizations undertook to assist the specialists from the GDR not only in their construction work, but also in arranging their day to day living and rest. The Ivano-Frankovsk regional party committee planned a number of functions -- entertainment parties, sport meets, the issue of the radio bulletin "Internationalist" in Russian and German languages, concerts and Russian language courses, meetings with writers, etc.

SPEECHES AT 16 NOVEMBER CSCE SESSION REPORTED

LD171214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Report by correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] Madrid, 17 Nov (TASS) -- At the plenary session of the Madrid CSCE meeting which took place here today, the voices of those opposing a speedy and constructive completion of the work of this important forum again sounded.

In the speeches delivered by delegates from Britain, the United States and a number of other Western countries, an attempt was clearly made to drag the meeting onto a path of fruitless clashes, replacing serious discussion on the substance of questions under consideration with groundless accusations and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In this respect, the debut of the new British representative at the meeting, Anthony Williams, was especially significant. He devoted a large part of his speech to attacking the internal and foreign policies of the USSR, the Polish People's Republic and other socialist countries. Williams made great attempts to prove that the draft final document of the meeting proposed by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries needs "improvements." In doing so, the Foreign Office representative was not deterred by the fact that the corrections which NATO countries are insisting on, at the initiative of the United States, go against the already accepted formulations or mainly repeat proposals which have already been rejected.

The Austrian delegate, Franz Ceska, categorically declared in his speech that such changes are unacceptable. "The draft document put forward by the group of neutral and nonaligned states," he said, "serves as the sole all-embracing document, containing balanced, serious proposals." Precisely this draft, he emphasized, should remain "the only reasonable basis for talks."

The Austrian representative expressed the view that the "Polish question" (which NATO countries are manipulating in an attempt to complicate the meeting -- correspondent's remarks) should not deflect the delegates' attention from discussion of the problems of ensuring security of the peoples of Europe and of convening a conference on measures for trust and disarmament in Europe.

The socialist countries will do their utmost to see that the meeting ends with the adoption of the draft final document in the form in which it was presented in 1981, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ilja Hulinsky, said. There are forces, he added, which are trying to complicate the progress of the Madrid process, and to this end are using the policy of threats and diktat, the policy of demarcating "spheres of influence" and of interference in the internal affairs of other states. An attempt to direct the work on the draft final document using proposals which are known to be unacceptable to other sovereign participant states would be unrealistic. It would be useless, the speaker stated, to resume talks on the basis of already agreed formulas. All this can only help bring about a break in the conference's work.

Speaking on the success of the meeting, the Czechoslovak representative concluded: we mean the adoption of a document which will take into account the interests of all its participants, a document which will give fresh impetus to the development of mutual cooperation and in particular which will contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Further Details

LD162032 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 16 TASS -- A plenary meeting was held today here at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It was addressed by delegates of a number of socialist countries, West European countries and the United States.

Czechoslovakia's representative Ilja Hulinsky stressed in his speech that Czechoslovakia, just as other socialist states, is prepared to press for the constructive conclusion of the work done for the continuation and deepening of the positive developments in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

At the same time he pointed out that there exist forces which complicate the course of the international process, imposing the policy of interference in internal affairs of a number of sovereign states.

A confirmation of this were today's speeches of delegates of some Western countries, including Britain and the United States, who tried again to take the meeting into the route of futile conflicts on secondary matters.

Austria's Delegate Franz Ceska said that the draft document of the meeting tabled by neutral and non-aligned states in December 1981 remains the only reasonable basis for the continuation of the talks and concluding an agreement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS REOPENING OF MADRID MEETING

PM161717 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[F. Konstantinov article under rubric "At the Readership's Request": "An Important Stage of the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Helsinki all-European conference resumed work on 9 November. Please tell me more about this meeting. [Signed] Maj V. Kovalchuk.

For the sixth time in the last 2 years delegations of the 35 states which took part in the CSCE have gathered in Madrid. The peoples of the continent are expecting them to make decisions aimed at reducing international tension, consolidating detente and mutual trust and developing cultural, trade and economic cooperation. The adoption of a decision on convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament would be particularly significant. Its work and, even more so, its results would be a milestone in the consolidation of European security and confidence-building.

The Madrid meeting could have successfully completed its work and adopted a substantive and balanced document long ago. To see who is holding up the completion of the meeting and who is not interested in its adopting decisions aimed at continuing and developing the all-European process, it is sufficient merely to cite A. Holmes, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs. Early this year, speaking about the aims with which the U.S. delegation arrived in Madrid, he stated baldly that its task was to prevent the meeting from working normally, upon its resumption, until the internal situation in Poland changes in a direction to the liking of the United States. Still more blasphemous were the statements by Washington officials who regarded the blocking, or rather, the sabotage of constructive work on a draft final document as a personal success.

It remains only to add that even now the United States still refuses to show willingness to achieve substantive results in Madrid. On the contrary, it has no inhibitions about rejecting the possibility of such results. Thus before flying out from Washington, the head of the U.S. delegation told a press conference that "substantive progress should not be expected" in solving problems like, for example, stepping up confidence-building measures, halting the arms race and developing and deepening the detente process. He also demanded that the USSR and Poland revise their positions on questions which are those countries' purely internal affair. Evidently there are still those in the Reagan administration who are still hoping that the Helsinki Final Act can be used as an effective means of interfering in the socialist countries' internal affairs.

The considerable break in the Madrid meeting's work (from March through November) has given all its participants an opportunity not only to ponder the results of the preceding stages, but also to think about the steps which must be taken to ensure that the meeting helps to advance the detente process.

The meeting held in recent months between foreign ministers of various groups of European countries and the leaders of delegations from a number of countries, and the series of bilateral contacts between representatives of the participating countries have reaffirmed the interest of the overwhelming majority of states in continuing the Helsinki process. At the same time, however, they have also revealed differences of approach to the Madrid meeting.

Many people are now well aware that against the background of an international climate for whose deterioration the U.S. Administration is to blame, the Madrid meeting is a unique forum for preserving the credit side of detente, safeguarding European states' security interests and mutually advantageous cooperation, and exerting a restraining influence on Washington's dangerous adventurist policy. The idea that Madrid could be the start of detente's revival is finding increasing understanding.

Thus, the conference of foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned European countries held in Stockholm in August demonstrated once again the desire of the states represented there to do everything to ensure that the Madrid meeting concludes with the adoption of a substantive and balanced final document. However, it would also be wrong to keep quiet about the fact that the stand of the aforesaid group of countries is under constant pressure from those who are ready to wreck the meeting's work.

Representatives of a number of NATO countries also expressed their viewpoint on the Madrid meeting's prospects. Despite the statements of good intent occasionally made by representatives of this group of countries, some of them still have not been able to raise themselves to the level of the high responsibility for the fate of detente in Europe which is entrusted to the meeting participants under present conditions. And although they confirm the need to ensure the continuation of the Helsinki process, the position of many of them hardly attests to the interest of these countries' leaderships in the success of the Madrid meeting. The argument that the state of East-West relations does not yet give grounds for its successful conclusion attests not only to a lack of political will, but also to a certain impotence in the face of pressure from the transatlantic ally, whose representatives are pursuing a destructive line with regard to the Madrid meeting and the entire all-European process. For it is known that some people would like to use the meeting to block detente and continue their attempts at interfering in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. This is an opportunist and shortsighted stand. It would be no bad thing if every meeting participant were to think about how far nonresistance to such actions accords with his national interests.

All sober-minded politicians and statesmen and the public and peoples of Europe understand that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. Only Europe's peaceful development and observance of the principles elaborated in Helsinki of relations among states can help to widen the scale of cooperation among European states in all spheres.

The attitude of the socialist community countries to the Madrid meeting was expressed with the utmost clarity in the communique of the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. They, as that document states, "advocate the speediest completion of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of a substantive and balanced final document which would reaffirm the firm pledge of the states participating in the all-European conference to strictly observe and fulfill all the principles and provisions of the Final Act, and would include accords on their further implementation."

The process of all-European detente, which began in the seventies and is now going through a difficult period in its development, can have favorable prospects only given the collective efforts of all European states.

Life shows that the accords reached at Helsinki can develop in the future into a form of political relations only if attempts to use the final act to secure one-sided advantages to the detriment of other countries which signed it and to engage in gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states are ruled out.

All the conditions now exist for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. And this is called for in the decision adopted on 13 March this year by the representatives of the participant states, which prescribes that the meeting be completed as soon as possible with the adoption of a substantive and balanced final document on the basis of the draft submitted by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries. That draft incorporated the results of a long and often exceptionally sharp debate. It provides certain possibilities for seeking generally acceptable decisions on as yet unagreed questions.

It may be said with good reason that the new work stage which began on 9 November will be of great significance for the all-European process. In this connection the European peoples' hopes that common sense, political will and awareness of the political responsibility of all the participant states will prevail and the Madrid meeting will be completed successfully are understandable.

LD170246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2142 GMT 16 Nov 82

Reagan confirmed his government's intention to implement over the next 5 years a vast program for the "rearmament of America" which, according to extremely modest estimates, will cost the American taxpayer \$1.6 trillion dollars [figure as heard]. This current financial year alone, as we know, the United States military expenditure will amount to the colossal sum of \$263 billion. The President tried to justify the record increase in the Pentagon's budget -- without citing concrete facts -- by referring to an alleged "unprecedented buildup" of Soviet military might.

Reagan appealed to business not to believe what he called the "propaganda campaign" about an increase in militaristic allocations leading to a growth in the budget deficit, which in the recently ended financial year exceeded \$110 billion. As we know, representatives not only of the Democratic Party but of the ruling Republican Party have been increasingly criticizing the economic policy of the White House, as well as pointing to the need to cut the excessive military allocations as a means of combating the budget deficit and solving other acute economic problems.

LD170854 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The report that Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation with U.S. Vice President George Bush and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and that they had an exchange of views on the fundamental matters of Soviet-U.S. relations has been regarded with much interest in the world.

The Soviet Union, as Yuriy Andropov emphasised, consistently pursuing a policy of peace, is ready to build relations with the USA on the basis of full equality, non-interference, mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of improvement of the international situation.

Such a clear and principled stand, judging by world press comments, meets with wide understanding and support not only among the public but also among unprejudiced state figures irrespective of their political views.

A different approach, attempts at putting pressure on the Soviet Union in whatever field -- political, military or economic -- as experience confirms, are doomed to failure. A non-constructive policy of pressure, negative in its essence and oriented towards confrontation, cannot produce the results which its makers seek. It is prospectless and therefore doomed. This is admitted by realistically minded political figures and observers in the USA itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST wrote recently that the policy of the Reagan administration has been characterised so far by utter hostility. The newspaper wrote that, since the policy of constant pressure led to such bad results, the United States should estimate what a more realistic stand may give it. The newspaper's opinion is that therefore it might be worthwhile for the United States to show a desire to discuss contradictions, those in the field of arms control, in particular. Such a step, in the newspaper's view, may lead to positive results.

Experience shows that attempts to ignore the basic principles of relations between states for the sake of some illusory interests of considerations result as a rule in embarrassment or serious complications.

The latest example has been provided by the forced cancellation by President Ronald Reagan of the so-called "sanctions" which he arbitrarily imposed on the delivery of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. The sanctions not only gave rise to discontent in the business circles of the USA itself but also increased differences between the USA and its West European allies which did not wish to follow Washington's course which is, quite evidently, at variance with their national interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes editorially that President Reagan had to decide on the lifting of sanctions because the measure did harm to the USA and its Western allies, and not to the Soviet Union.

Is it not an instructive lesson from which it is time to draw realistic conclusions?

U.S.-USSR TRADE COUNCIL OPENS IN MOSCOW

Remarks by Pepsico Chairman

LD162054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The annual session of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council has begun its work in Moscow. This public organization of USSR and U.S. business circles was set up in 1974 to promote trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

Despite the complication of Soviet-U.S. relations, which has come about not through our fault, more than 200 eminent representatives of the U.S. business world have come to the latest meeting in Moscow. A report on matters of Soviet foreign trade was made by Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. Today participants in the meeting discussed in a businesslike atmosphere the development of trade exchange between the USSR and the United States.

In an interview for the Vremya program, during an interval in the meeting, Donald Kendall, chairman of Pepsico Incorporated, said in part:

[Begin recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] I think that at the present time the conditions for Soviet-American trade have been considerably improving. As the political climate becomes more healthy in relations between the United States and the USSR, one can without doubt expect an increase in mutually beneficial (?cooperation). In this connection, I would like to point to a positive (?factor): the lifting of the U.S. embargo on the supply of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline. The decision was welcomed with satisfaction (?by the business world) because the embargo hindered trade. I would like to see an expansion of our business contacts, in the spheres of cultural exchanges, technical cooperation, tourism. The more contacts of this kind develop, the easier [word indistinct] mutual understanding between our countries and peoples. [end recording]

Dole, Others' Remarks

LD162330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The latest session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] is taking place in Moscow. Our correspondent Vadim Volkov reports:

ASTEC is a public organization of the U.S. and USSR business circles. It was set up in 1974 with a view to comprehensively assisting in the development of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between our two countries. A total of 208 U.S. firms and 119 Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations are council members.

Over 250 representatives from 125 U.S. companies arrived for the council's session in Moscow. A group of U.S. congressmen are also taking part in the ASTEC session.

Robert Dole, chairman of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee and senator from the State of Kansas, said:

[Begin recording in English followed by Russian translation] We have different social systems and a different approach to various international problems. However, I consider that it is necessary to maintain and develop normal trade and economic ties in the interest of the United States and the Soviet Union. The level of these trade and economic contacts has been reduced considerably in the past few years. In order to expand these ties it is primarily necessary to stop the practice of introducing restrictions on trade for political reasons. I believe that the obstacles hindering the successful development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries will in the end be removed. [end recording]

And here is the view of (Eugene Dell), representative of a U.S. corporation engaged in the production of mineral fertilizers and chemicals.

[Begin recording in English followed by Russian translation] Our company is among the largest in the United States and we are interested in the development of contacts with Soviet trade organizations. The USSR Food Program opens up great prospects for our firm. During our stay in Moscow I should like to meet my Soviet colleagues and discuss a number of questions pertaining to our exports to the Soviet Union. I consider that there are good prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation. The present ASTEC session is most timely and I am convinced that we shall be able to make a contribution to the stepping-up of U.S.-Soviet ties. [end recording]

(Eugene Dell) said in conclusion: Such meetings help us to get to know and understand each other better. Direct contacts facilitate mutual understanding and contribute to the strengthening of trust.

Opening Session

LD170310 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet External Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has said the Soviet Union is in favor of broader economic cooperation with the United States on the basis of mutual advantage and full equality. External Trade Minister Patolichev pointed out that Washington's sanctions on delivery of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline project had been unsuccessful. We said that, with its great industrial potential, the Soviet Union can produce any equipment. At the same time, Nikolay Patolichev said, the sanctions have undermined trust for the United States as a partner in trade. The external trade minister said the most promising areas of Soviet-American cooperation are petrochemicals, metal, consumer goods, food and farm machinery. Nikolay Patolichev was speaking to the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council now meeting in Moscow.

The seventh meeting of directors and members of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council opened in Moscow on Tuesday [16 Nov]. The meeting is attended by some 250 United States businessmen, chairmen of the boards, presidents and vice presidents of around 125 United States companies. A group of United States senators and congressmen will also be present at the meeting in Moscow, led by Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, chairman of the United States Senate Finance Committee. The Soviet side is represented by heads of Soviet foreign trade organizations. The total number of business people from the two countries taking part in the trade council meeting in Moscow exceeds 500. On Tuesday the opening ceremony of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council has been addressed by its two cochairmen, Vladimir Sushkov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, and William Verity, chairman of the Executive Committee of Armco Incorporated.

In his opening statement, Vladimir Sushkov said: We know very well that the business world in its majority favors stable development of business contacts. Despite the complex international situation the Soviet Union has also advocated and continues to advocate mutually beneficial cooperation with the Western countries, including the United States. The U.S.-USSR Trade Council has been unable to convene for an annual meeting for 4 years. This has been by no means our fault; however, continued Vladimir Sushkov, despite all difficulties of political nature, United States business people continue to show interest in trade with this country. One example is that there are still 32 permanent United States companies' offices operating in Moscow. Another is that most of the United States firms have kept, during the past 4 years, their membership in the council, the total number of them at present being 210.

Vladimir Sushkov also noted that various governmental sanctions introduced in the area of mutual trade have failed to hurt this country, but caused a lot of trouble to many United States companies which were unable to carry through their contracts. However, Sushkov added, the latest developments, including the lifting of sanctions against the Siberian pipeline, indicated that the United States is coming gradually to realize that the sanctions policy has no real future. There are definitely possibilities for expanding U.S.-Soviet trade contacts, said Mr Sushkov, and the Moscow meeting might definitely help to promote them.

He described agrobusiness as one of the most promising areas of cooperation in the foreseeable future, as long as the Soviet Union will for the rest of this decade work on the Food Program aimed at increasing the quantity and quality of its agricultural turnout. In conclusion, Vladimir Sushkov, cochairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, expressed hope that current meeting of business people from both countries would help to sponsor commercial contacts. Unfortunately, said Sushkov, there had been few such contacts lately and for this reason any moves conducive to cooperation should be most welcome.

The opening session of the council was then addressed by William Verity, its United States cochairman, also chairman of the Executive Committee of Armco Incorporated. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] As we open this annual meeting, I am hopeful that it will become an annual meeting again, Vladimir. It has been 4 years since we met and I am hopeful that we will get back on the annual basis. I would like, on behalf of all of my American colleagues, to express our condolences to all of our Soviet colleagues for the loss of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. His continuing personal support for the work of our council was demonstrated time and time again. He hosted two dinners for this council, one in 1976 and one in 1978, and on both those occasions he made it crystal clear that he was a man of peace and that he desperately wanted trade between our two countries as a bridge to peace. We shall certainly miss him and I think it is a tribute to him that this meeting will go forward in the traditions of the past.

As we start our deliberations today, there have been some significant things that have happened over the last several days. The meeting of Vice President Bush and Secretary Shultz with government officials yesterday was a very significant one. Ambassador Hartman told us this morning that much was accomplished at that meeting and that many things were put (?out) on the table which need to be discussed and will be discussed in the near future. I think the fact that the President lifted the sanctions on the gas pipeline that Mr Sushkov referred to a few minutes ago is very, very significant and I am sure that all of us realize that this will make the path easier for U.S. businessmen and women to deal more effectively with our Soviet friends. Lifting of the sanctions will hopefully (?return) to American traders the role of reliable trading partners. This is basic to long-range trading relationships and to meaningful contacts. [end recording]

William Verity described the history of U.S.-Soviet relations as one of hope and disappointment. He pointed out that the possibility of broadening economic ties became increasingly attractive in the area of detente, resulting from the visits of President Nixon to Moscow and President Brezhnev to Washington. It was in this period that Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and then Secretary of Treasury George Shultz initiated the formation of U.S.-Soviet trade councils. The disappointing period, according to William Verity, came in 1978.

[Begin recording] The grain embargo, the crackdown on so-called technology sales, and the boycott of the Olympics dropped our trade from \$4 billion to \$2 billion, said Verity. It is interesting that at the same time trade between our Western allies and the Soviet Union increased by more than 2 billion dollars, which confirms that President Carter accomplished little other than transfer business from the United States to our Western allies. We now believe that it is time to stop this decline and seize upon the advantages which trade offers to both our countries. The work of this council meeting is a good time to begin with renewed vigor. I am especially proud that notwithstanding recent difficulties our permanent exchange has been sustained and that you, the members of the trade council on both sides, have remained committed to this relationship. More than 200 major American corporations, middle-sized and small businesses, have, as we say in Washington these days, stayed the course, and have remained with the council and will now be the benefactors, we believe, of that relationship. I look forward to this being a very successful meeting and one which will produce results and, as Minister Patolichev always says, contracts, contracts and more contracts. [end recording]

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S.-USSR TIES MARKED IN NEW YORK

PM171127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] A celebration meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American public has been held in New York to mark the 49th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The meeting was organized by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. The meeting was attended by an Armenian SSR delegation in the United States at the council's invitation, officials of the UN permanent missions of the USSR and a number of other socialist countries and representatives of the American public.

Those present observed a minute's silence in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. "This man devoted all his life to achieving mutual understanding and friendship among the world's peoples. He will always be remembered not only in the Soviet Union but throughout the countries of the planet, including the United States," (V). Jackson, member of the council's Council of Directors, stressed in opening the meeting.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES U.S. MILITARY LINE

PM171045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Two Lines in World Politics"]

[Excerpts] There are two conflicting lines in world politics at the moment.

The Soviet Union's is the line of detente and strengthening international security. The line of the United States and those who go along with it is a course toward deepening tension and exacerbating the situation to the utmost. It is aimed at politically isolating and economically weakening the USSR and its friends and at achieving military superiority by an unprecedented arms race, especially a nuclear arms race.

U.S. ruling circles are keeping to a diametrically opposed course. They have mounted a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and intensified their military preparations to an unprecedented level. Their policy is characterized by adventurism, crudeness and unconcealed egoism.

The programs for creating a strategic nuclear first strike potential being implemented in the United States, the buildup of forward-based nuclear facilities around the socialist community countries and the formation of rapid deployment interventionist forces are causing profound alarm among the popular masses of all continents. All these measures attest that Washington is striving to disrupt the military-strategic balance which has taken shape and is trying to achieve military superiority so as to impose "Order, U.S.-style" on the world.

U.S. military-strategic precepts are in line with these hegemonist aims. The concepts which have been devised by the Pentagon and approved by the White House envisage a whole range of actions by the U.S. Armed Forces against the Soviet Union, other socialist states and the forces of national liberation and social progress throughout the world. They include "special operations," too -- sabotage, provocation and "psychological warfare" methods. They include warfare using only conventional arms and nuclear warfare -- whether "limited," "graduated" [dozirovannaya], general or even "protracted."

Moreover, Washington figures talk about preparations for nuclear war openly and often without a pretense at camouflage. They talk as if it were a question of the most commonplace and inoffensive matter. One of the latest examples in this regard was the statement by J. Buckley, who until recently was U.S. under secretary of state, and has now been appointed director of the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe. "Let us suppose there was a conflict somewhere," he said without a trace of embarrassment. "We would have to do something to remind Moscow that we are on the alert. I think that in such a situation it is possible and desirable to inflict selective nuclear strikes."

But matters are not limited to words. The program of excessive nuclear arming [sverkhvooruzheniye] advanced by President Reagan in October last year is being implemented at an increasingly rapid pace. Voices of protest against the administration's actions have begun to be heard even among American congressmen.

Thus, R. Dellums, member of the House of Representatives, described this nuclear arms policy as "extremely dangerous" and "simply crazy." The tens of thousands of nuclear weapons already in the U.S. arsenals are not enough for the present administration, he wrote recently in THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN; it has ordered the production of another 17,000 nuclear warheads by the end of the current decade.

Preparations to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear facilities in West Europe are taking shape. Facts have come to light recently attesting that the U.S. military command is deliberately resorting to outright deception of NATO allies. Thus, though it was planned to deploy 108 Pershing II missiles in the FRG in accordance with the bloc leadership's notorious decision on "arms upgrading," it turns out that there will be 385 of these missiles -- over 3 times as many. West German magazine STERN, not without malice, noted on this score: "Setting great store by President R. Reagan, who is extremely fond of weaponry, the U.S. generals have elaborated their own armaments algebra."

This "algebra" has already borne regrettable fruit in the Near East. For it is impossible to regard Israel's aggression in Lebanon ultimately as anything other than the work of U.S. hands. And it is now becoming clear, as the Turkish press wrote, that the United States intends to charge Turkey with gendarme functions to protect U.S. interests in the region. This is how the country's progressive public views the American plans to create new bases on Turkish soil and "modernize" the Turkish Army.

These actions are determined by the U.S. hegemonist aspirations and their imperial ambitions. "The United States," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, for instance, "has interests of such importance for our country's security in the Near East that our presidents, at least from Harry Truman onwards, have made it perfectly clear that they will resort to anything, including war, to protect U.S. positions in that region." Because of Washington's desire to impose its diktat, the situation is becoming highly complex in a number of regions of Africa, Asia and Central America.

All these facts confirm that it is the most reactionary and bellicose circles of U.S. imperialism and its allies who are responsible for the current exacerbation of international tension. And the Soviet Union cannot fail to draw the appropriate conclusions from this. "Times are such," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the conference of military leaders in the Kremlin, "that the army and navy's level of combat readiness must be even higher."

The Soviet Armed Forces are a powerful factor for peace and security, a reliable means of curbing aggressive forces. Our people begrudge them nothing to enable them always to be equal to their tasks. The USSR Armed Forces are being equipped with the most modern weapons and combat hardware. Army and navy servicemen understand full well that they must work constantly to improve combat readiness, in an exceptionally responsible manner, proceeding from the growing demands dictated by the situation. Then no chance event will take us unawares.

U.S. CHARGES COVER OWN CHEMICAL WARFARE PLANS

LD161604 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In the United States, Coordinator for Refugee Questions Eugene Douglas again made slanderous accusations, saying that the USSR used chemical and bacteriological weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. On Monday, at a news conference in New York, he claimed prooflessly that other governments also had collected relevant evidence. Washington resorts to such insinuations against the Soviet Union in order to distract public attention from its own preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare and from its crimes committed in the past. Chemical warfare waged by the United States in Vietnam affected nearly 2 million Vietnamese and more than 60,000 U.S. servicemen.

GROMYKO, HUANG HUA MEET, EXCHANGE VIEWS

TASS Report

LD161640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- A conversation took place here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, member of the PRC State Council and PRC minister of foreign affairs.

The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the PRC Government for the respect shown to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

There was a short exchange of views on matters of interest to both sides. Andrey Gromyko stated that the Soviet leadership attaches great significance to the normalization of relations with the PRC, and that it will continue to strive to ensure that these relations are transferred on to the course of good-neighborliness.

The Chinese side, Huang Hua stated, hopes that by means of joint efforts by the two countries the relations between them will be gradually normalized.

Mutual consent was expressed to the effect that the political dialogue between the USSR and the PRC should be continued.

Present at the conversation were Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador in Moscow.

XINHUA Report

OW161654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here today with Huang Hua, Chinese state councilor and foreign minister.

Huang Hua came as China's special envoy to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, the late president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Huang Hua expressed deep condolences over Brezhnev's death on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, the State Council and the Chinese people, and Gromyko expressed his thanks.

During the reception, the two sides exchanged views on eliminating obstacles to pave the way for improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. The talks were held in a candid but peaceful atmosphere.

Present at the reception were Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, director of the 1st Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng, head of the Department of the USSR and the Countries of Eastern Europe of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Ma Xusheng and senior official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Wang Jinqing.

TANJUG Correspondent

LD161604 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[TANJUG correspondent Branko Stosic report from Moscow]

[Excerpt] What attracts most attention now is the meeting between Huang Hua and Gromyko, the foreign ministers of China and the USSR respectively, and the likely reception of the Chinese foreign minister by Andropov.

There has been no official confirmation yet about the talks, but it is known that the guest from Beijing is bringing with him an important message from the Chinese Government. Precisely for this reason, and coupled with the unconcealed Soviet wish and readiness that the big neighbors may improve the state of their relations, there is no doubt that this will be a significant step toward normalization, and that this process will contribute to the overall stabilization of the situation and consolidation of peace not only on the Asian Continent but in the world as a whole.

SOVIET AID TO CHINA'S 1ST 5-YEAR PLAN RECALLED

OW120527 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Alekseyev talk "Soviet Contributions to China's First 5-Year Plan" -- 17th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] I have said in previous talks that in the early years of the PRC, China's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Soviet aid and support to China in all fields helped China not only overcome its difficulties at home and abroad, but also prepare conditions to develop socialist construction in a planned manner. After scoring remarkable achievements in economic construction and democratic transformation, the CPC put forward in 1953 its general line for the transition from capitalism to socialism. This general line was later adopted by China's National People's Council in 1954 and written into the 1954 PRC Constitution. In 1953 China adopted its First 5-Year Plan for the development of the national economy -- 1953 to 1957. Soviet experts had taken part in formulating this plan. The successful implementation of this plan was inseparable from the economic assistance given by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. During the period of this 5-year plan, the Soviet Union had given assistance to China on a large scale.

During China's First 5-Year Plan, the Soviet Union helped China complete a total of 205 industrial enterprises and supplied modern Soviet equipment for them. Soviet assistance played a significant role in helping China fulfill its First 5-Year Plan. In this connection, we only need to mention the following facts: In 1957 more than half of the 5.35 million tons of steel in China were produced by steel mills either built or remodeled with Soviet aid; about half of the 130 million tons of coal produced came from mines built with Soviet aid; about 15 percent of the electric power generated came from power stations built with Soviet aid.

The Chinese leaders spoke highly of the aid given by the Soviet Union for China's economic construction. At the 1956 Eighth National NPC Congress, Zhou Enlai said: The great Soviet Union and the people's democracies have given us tremendous assistance in carrying out our First 5-Year Plan. During this period, the Soviet Union has granted us loans on favorable terms, helped us design 205 industrial enterprises and supplied the bulk of the equipment for them, sent large numbers of outstanding experts to China and rendered us much technical aid in other ways. He also said: Experts from the Soviet Union and the people's democracies who are working in China have been making outstanding contributions to the cause of socialist construction in our country. We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude for the sincere, fraternal assistance given to us by the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH SAKURAUCHI ON RELATIONS

OW161351 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi. At the talks, both sides pointed out that the development of Soviet-Japanese relations based on the road of good-neighborliness and cooperation accords with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan as well as with the cause of world peace. The Soviet side expressed thanks to the Japanese Government for its expression of respect to late General Secretary Brezhnev's memory.

SOVIET, JAPANESE NEWSMEN HOLD MOSCOW MEETING

Exchange of Opinions

PM170941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura report under the general heading: "Meeting of Journalists"]

[Text] A meeting of mass media representatives from the USSR and Japan has been held in Moscow on the initiative of the Japanese Association for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and APN.

An exchange of opinions on a wide range of problems of mutual interest took place at the meeting, in which prominent journalists specializing in international affairs from both countries took part. Questions such as the role of the mass media in helping to ease international tension and improving and stabilizing Soviet-Japanese relations were at the focus of the journalists' attention. The meeting participants unanimously assessed the present international situation as very serious and advocated the need to eliminate as rapidly as possible the threat to peace which the arms race entails. Both sides confirmed their interest in establishing genuinely good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan.

According to the meeting participants, the businesslike mood and frank exchange of opinions helped to contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding between the representatives of the public of the two countries.

Received by Arkhipov

PM170943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meeting of Journalists"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received the Japanese journalists participating in the Moscow meeting of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese mass media.

JAPANESE SEAMEN'S UNION OPPOSES NAVAL PLANS

LD101032 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo November 10 TASS -- The plans laid by the Pentagon and Japan's National Defence Agency to considerably expand the area of operations of the Japanese Navy are coming against the strong opposition of the working people of the country.

Delegates to the congress of the National Trade Union of Seamen here rejected the concept of the "defence" of shipping lanes in the Pacific by Japan within 1,000 miles off its shores that had been proposed by Washington and approved by Tokyo.

The draft program of action for 1983 submitted for the consideration of the representatives of the more than 100,000 members of that trade union points out that the Japanese seamen are opposed to the naval build up carried out by the National Defence Agency. Many delegates stressed at the congress that the safety of sea shipping could be ensured only by sending additional warships and submarines to various parts of the world's ocean.

Japan's naval build up urged by American and Japanese military strategists is causing growing worry not only among the Japanese but also in other Asian countries. The commitment assumed by the Tokyo leaders to the United States to ensure "naval protection" for Pacific shipping lanes is viewed by the Asian peoples as another step towards strengthening the Japanese-American aggressive alliance and as a direct threat to their security. This is demonstrated by recent statements of the leaders of a number of ASEAN countries who have voiced outright worry over the growth of Japan's military potential.

JAPANESE INVASION OF CHINA IN 1894 RECALLED

GF161217 Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Sword of the Samurai Over China"]

[Text] Dear listeners, 88 years ago in October 1894, the army of the Japanese emperor crossed the Sea of Japan in its drive for an aggressive war against China and occupied southern Manchuria. The Japanese hegemonists prepared well for a major attack against China. In the course of the 20 years after the Meiji bourgeoisie revolution in 1868, the Japanese Army became the most well-armed and modern army in the Far East.

The ruling circles in Japan trained their troops in a spirit of chauvinism and strong nationalism. The education and training system provided for the Japanese people inspired feelings of Japanese superiority over the Chinese people in terms of race, culture and nationality.

Japan launched its offensive against China in 1894. [Words indistinct] against Korea into one of its colonies. In short, in clashes near (?Pyongyang), Japan defeated the joint Sino-Korean Army. Consequently, the whole of Korea was occupied by the Japanese raiders. In October 1894, Japanese troops advanced in southern Manchuria from [name indistinct]. On the first day of their arrival in southern Manchuria, Japan informed the whole world that they had arrived in China for the purpose of occupying it. The Japanese raiders who occupied Chinese towns and (?villages) continued their preparations. They imposed penalties on the people. In fact, they tied captive Chinese troops to one another and pushed them about and stoned them. They did not treat (?their wounds). Young women and girls were also pushed around and stoned by the raiders. [passage indistinct]

Meanwhile, after being defeated, the Beijing government was forced to agree to hold peace talks. Negotiations for peace were held in (Sinonchenge), which was in Japanese-controlled territory in April 1895. An agreement was signed there. This agreement was the most shameful agreement for the Chinese people. China lost Taiwan and [name indistinct] islands. They became colonies of Japan. In fact, they served as strategic sites for Japan's new military attacks. Meanwhile, Japan was accorded privileges in China as a superior nation.

The Japanese capitalists were accorded the privilege of having first opportunity to get involved in every (?business affair) in all Chinese cities and ports. This article of the agreement signed in (Sinenchenge) became the new article of the unjust agreement between China and hegemonist countries. [sentence as heard] (?It provided for) the infiltration of foreign capital into China, the exploitation and plunder of China's natural (?resources) and manpower by the hegemonists. Other countries automatically benefited from the privileges accorded to Japan. However, Japan -- due to its geographical proximity to China -- had a better opportunity to exploit and plunder the Chinese people. The war in 1894 and 1895 was an important step in the direction of converting China into a new colony of the hegemonists.

TIES BETWEEN UKRAINIAN, DPRK PLANTS DESCRIBED

SK161233 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Travelogue on the Kremenchug automobile plant, a collective member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society -- portions recorded in Russian fading into Korean]

[Excerpts] [First announcer] Kremenchug is a city in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. There are not a few enterprises producing a variety of industrial products in the city. The city, called (Krachu) in the Soviet Union and abroad, is famous for its automobile plant. The automobile plant produces trucks ranging from 3 to 30 tons. The rear of the trucks can be joined with special equipment, such as cranes and boring equipment. Vehicles with the trade mark of (Krachu) are widely used by geological teams and at construction sites, coal mines, open pit coal mines, mines and forestry stations.

[Second announcer] Finished automobiles are conveyed out of the plant workshops. The automobile parts are checked on test benches. These automobiles are supplied to various places in the country. They are also exported to many foreign countries, including the DPRK. In letters from the DPRK to the workers of the Kremenchug automobile plant, Korean workers highly appraise their products. They praise the durability and efficiency of the automobiles. Assembler (Khostatenko), a member of the Communist Labor Shock Brigade, says:

[Begin recording] My shop has maintained firm links with the fraternal Korean workers. Such a link was forged several years ago when building the first [word indistinct] of the Korean automobile industry was began in Tokchon. I remember that many Korean engineers from Tokchon came to receive an education at Kremenchug. We helped them in an all-round way and shared our knowledge and experience. The Kremenchug automobile plant sent to the DPRK technological blueprints needed to produce trucks. To help in the production of automobiles, engineers, experienced technicians and workers of our plant have been to People's Korea. [end recording]

[First announcer] The plant has been a collective member of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for 20 years.

[Second announcer] Comrade (Archomenko), director of the plant's branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, says: The workers and engineers of our plant are paying great attention to successes attained by the fraternal Korean people in the construction of a new society. In connection with significant days in the lives of the workers of the DPRK and in the history of Soviet-Korean relations, we have organized soirees of friendship and exhibitions of photos and of books. In addition, the engineers of our plant, who have visited the DPRK on various occasions, hold roundtable talks. Availing himself of this opportunity, on behalf of the Kremenchug automobile plant, I send heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the colleagues of the Tokchon automobile plant and to the workers of socialist Korea.

BANGLADESH'S ADMIRAL KHAN MEETS WITH ANDROPOV

BK161739 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] New Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has said the friendship and cooperation existing between his country and Bangladesh will be further strengthened in the coming days. He said this when Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator [DCMLA] Rear Adm M.A. Khan conveyed to him the grief and sorrow over the demise of President Brezhnev on behalf of the people and the Government of Bangladesh [words indistinct] Gen H.M. Ershad in Moscow on Monday. The Soviet leader also expressed the gratitude of the government of and the people of his country for the DCMLA's presence in Moscow to pay condolences.

Rear Admiral Khan also met other important Soviet leaders while in Moscow. The DCMLA attended the state funeral of late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at Red Square in Moscow along with other dignitaries.

EAGLEBURGER TRIP TO BORDER ENCOURAGES DRA REBELS

LD162326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 16 Nov 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] As reported from Washington, Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, currently visiting Pakistan, has made a trip to the Pakistani-Afghan border where training centers and strongpoints of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and mercenaries are located. (?The visitor) from Washington had meetings with representatives of these gangs and discussed the so-called Afghan question.

One must recall that the Reagan administration has for a long time held an overtly hostile position on the Afghan revolution, financing and arming the counterrevolutionary rabble who carry out attacks on the territory of Afghanistan. American instructors in special camps train the bandits and mercenaries in the most refined methods of terror [word indistinct].

In my view, the current trip by Eagleburger must be appraised precisely as incitement on the part of Washington, as a promise to continue encouraging the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

DRA STRUGGLE AGAINST ILLITERACY DETAILED

GF141320 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Summary] The struggle in the DRA against illiteracy is continuing at full swing. Prior to the April Revolution, the DRA ranked 127th among the countries of the world in the field of education. "The movement for eliminating illiteracy is being carried out among the ranks of the army and in [words indistinct] and organizations set up by women and youths. Meanwhile, the DRA Ministry of Education has taken measures for providing education to adults. The necessary programs and [word indistinct] have been drawn up in this respect."

The result of all this has been an increase in the number of people receiving education in the country. The number of schools in the DRA have also increased. "This is why basmachi groups are setting fire to them and destroying them."

HANOI CARRIES USTINOV ARTICLE ON SOVIET DEFENSE

Struggle for Peace

BK161510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 7 Nov 82

["Excerpt" of Part II of article by Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov: "Consolidating the Soviet Union's Defense Capability, an Undertaking of the Party and All the People"; published in the November issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, this year the Soviet people, together with their friends and all progressive mankind, solemnly celebrate two major anniversaries -- the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR.

On this occasion, Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, has written for the November issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN an article entitled "Consolidating the Soviet Union's Defense Capability, an Undertaking of the Party and All the People."

The article is comprised of four parts:

Part I affirms the glorious CPSU's role in leading the cause of defending the country and increasing national defense strength, thereby ensuring the survival and development of the Soviet state.

Part II deals with the imperialists' current arms race and the struggle for peace of the Soviet party, state and people.

Part III discusses the basic thoughts of the Lenin doctrine concerning socialist national defense, which are faithfully reflected in the consolidation of national defense capability and in the ceaseless development of the Soviet Armed Forces' fighting strength.

Part IV views the major role played by the Soviet Armed Forces, the loyal defender of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bastion of world peace.

In Part II, after highlighting the miraculous achievements scored by the Soviet people in nearly 40 years of peace, Comrade Ustinov deals with the current struggle to defend international peace and security as follows:

Peace has always been mankind's highest interest. However, as Comrade Brezhnev has stressed, no interest can be taken for granted. Regrettably, this is true. Peace is being threatened and threatened seriously. For peace, we must struggle. As in the past, the present threat to the peace and security of nations comes from imperialism. Obviously, the lesson which the Soviet people have time and again taught those aggressors recklessly attacking our country have not opened their eyes. Imperialism today is pursuing an increasingly adventurous policy. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, to serve its selfish interests imperialism is prepared to gamble on mankind's vital interests.

In total disregard for the interests and aspirations of all people on our planet, the imperialists have set for themselves the unattainable objective of obstructing the path to progressive changes in the world and regaining their lost position as the controller of the destiny of nations and peoples. This has been clearly demonstrated most recently by the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression in the Middle East, Britain's moves in the South Atlantic and Imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

At present, there are more than a few hot points on the globe where war is raging and blood is flowing, all because of the imperialists' policy of aggression.

One of the most striking examples of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, as reflected in the increasingly vigorous preparation being made -- especially by the United States -- for unlimited war, is the imperialists' efforts to direct the spearhead of their attacks at the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. Under their political plan, they direct their main thrust at breaking the socialist states' unity, coordinate NATO efforts to oppose the Soviet Union, encircle this country with a string of hostile states, consolidate the existing blocs of aggression, and found new ones.

In making material preparations for war, the United States and other NATO countries concentrate their efforts on achieving military superiority and building highly efficient scientific and production establishments for the research and production of the most modern weapons. The military-industrial complex is redoubling its efforts to militarize the economic and scientific institutions of various capitalist countries and to force them to work for war.

In these capitalist countries, efforts in military preparations are chiefly aimed at reorganizing the armed forces, further improving their quality and equipping them with the most modern technical means and weapons. In the United States, special attention is being given to urgently perfecting strategic nuclear weapons and enhancing the capability to deal a surprise blow with this hardware. To do so, the United States has spent most of its military budget to prepare for war in outer space.

The development of strategic hardware entails the adoption of various military doctrines which threaten peace, such as the doctrine of limited atomic war or that of prolonged nuclear conflict. The imperialists still dream that in an exchange of surprise nuclear blows, the capitalist world would come out on top.

In the United States, new kinds of mass destruction weapons, including chemical and bacteriological weapons, are being produced. The production and deployment of neutron bombs is leading to the adoption of a new and barbarous way to conduct nuclear war.

Particularly dangerous for the cause of peace is the plan to equip NATO with nuclear missiles. Under this plan, about 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles are expected to be deployed in Western Europe. In so doing, the U.S. authorities hope not only to break the existing parity in Europe but to upset the balance of strategic forces between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union cannot allow a tilt in the existing balance of force in favor of the United States and NATO. The Soviet position on this question is very clear and cannot be misinterpreted. This position is based on the absolute adherence to the principle of parity and similarity concerning the security of both sides.

Along with increasing their strategic means, most of the countries of the bloc of aggression, NATO, are beefing up their conventional arsenals, reorganizing their armies, air forces and navies and augmenting the attacking strength of these armed services.

Along with enhancing the fighting capability of NATO's armed forces and perfecting their system of strategic deployment, the NATO countries are intensifying the tactical and combat training of their troops year in and year out.

In conjunction with its war preparation, imperialism is whipping up propaganda campaigns against the Soviet Union and the socialist system by spreading the deceitful allegation about the danger of war coming from the Soviet Union. The imperialists hope that with these dirty campaigns they will be able to mislead international opinion, smother the vigilance of nations and mute the fiery condemnations of war and of U.S.-NATO military plans.

The most vivid manifestation of the aggressiveness of imperialism, especially the United States, is its intent to use an unlimited arms race to undermine the socialist countries' economy and to restrain our development. The imperialists are imposing direct economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In Washington, some people have speculated that the more the Soviet Union and its friends suffer bankruptcy in their economic programs, the more the Soviet people will decline in vitality and in many other respects.

All these calculations, however, have gone bankrupt. The socialist countries are fully capable of frustrating any reactionary plans of imperialism to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union and its allies have sufficient economic potential to defeat all adventurous maneuvers of the U.S. authorities in the political as well as economic field.

The enemies of peace appear to be in a frenzied ideological struggle. Pursuing this goal, the bourgeois propaganda apparatus has attempted to weaken the appealing power of revolutionary thoughts by presenting a distorted image of realistic socialism and its gains to the working masses by smearing our peace-loving policy at a time when we are compelled to adopt defensive measures, and by distorting the goals and the noble mandates of the armed forces of various socialist countries. However, all these sabotage actions have gone broke. Our ideological position has never been shaken because its backbone is Marxism-Leninism -- a great international doctrine, and the most powerful weapon in the struggle against the defenders of war and imperialism.

Meanwhile, there is a need to most resolutely counter the aggressors' policies of creating tension in the world, pursuing the arms race and promoting ideological sabotage. In this regard, we must fully understand the lessons of the past and must realize the unsurmountable consequences of a nuclear war to which mankind is being driven by imperialism.

The Soviet Union and its fraternal socialist countries are opposing all the imperialists' preparations for aggression and their absurd ideas and war strategies by adopting a policy of resolutely and constantly struggling for the peace and security of various nations for the sake of social progress and for the purpose of easing tension. In the nuclear age, the only wise path is to achieve peaceful coexistence between countries having different social systems and to settle all disputes through negotiations. This way objectively meets the interests of the Soviet people, of other socialist countries and of all mankind.

Playing a major role in this regard is the successful negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in strategic and medium-range nuclear arms, and in the signing of various agreements over both sides reducing their armed forces and equipment in Europe and over the conduct of further negotiations aimed at eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, ending the arms race and speeding up the process of easing tension in the world. It is regrettable that due to the faults on the part of the U.S. side, these negotiations are just marking time. The reason for this is that the U.S. Government does not want to respond to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals.

Our desire to settle all disputes at the negotiating table and not on the destructive battlefield is a sincere wish and not an insincere love for peace, and it is in no way a sign of weakness.

As we have on several occasions declared very clearly, the Soviet Union possesses powerful means of defending its vital interests and to defend the interests of their friends and allies from any infringement by the aggressors. A peace based on each other's annihilation will never be able to attract us.

From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev said: Refrain from making war preparations, because this will compel various nations to waste their material and spiritual resources. Instead, consolidating peace should be the guiding path toward the future.

The Peace Program for the Eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress charts a practical way out of the tunnel into which many tough international issues are finding their way due to the faults of imperialism.

The Soviet Union's constructive initiatives presented by Comrade Brezhnev in a series of his statements and contained in an appeal from the Supreme Soviet to the world's national assemblies and peoples are a creative development of this Peace Program.

Comrade Brezhnev's letter to the second special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has created a great echo in the world. In this historic document, the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is an exceptionally important step forward and mankind can expect that following the decision of the Soviet Union, there will be responsible steps by other nuclear powers, especially the United States.

Like our pledge, their clear-cut and categorical pledge would be a realistic step toward a total ban on the use of all kinds of nuclear weapons.

By advancing this proposal, we have no illusions at all, nor do we think we will immediately receive the support and approval of other powers. We have done this because we know large segments of society will back and approve our decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and will force all other nuclear powers to follow at once the example set by the Soviet state. Anyway, all those who count on a preventive surprise nuclear strike or who wish to achieve military superiority will find no ground to stand on.

Reason and not strength, equal and constructive talks and not saber rattling or fanatical militarism or an arms race will be the only way to successfully settle international affairs.

We know all too well that the struggle to ease tension and improve the world political climate is an extremely complex and difficult task which requires patience, firmness and a clear purpose. Lenin once pointed out: He must be very naive who thinks that it is not difficult to achieve peace and that all we have to do is talk about peace perfunctorily and the bourgeoisie will offer it to us on a silver platter.

With their friendly and united efforts, the socialist countries will leave no stone unturned to ease the current extreme tension and to continuously relax the present situation. Our nerves are very steady, our patience is never shaken, and our forces are more than enough for us to stand firm in the interests of peace and security of nations.

Naturally, like other fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union will always build its policies on the basis of the examination of the actual situation of international life. We cannot ignore the threat from imperialism and its henchmen to socialism and peace in general. Nor can we unilaterally carry out disarmament and weaken our self-defense capability according to the imperialists' wishes.

While doing everything we can to defend international peace and security, we will always maintain our national defense capability at a necessary level and firmly preserve and consolidate the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact and the militant solidarity of the socialist countries.

Role of Armed Forces

BK161040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 12 Nov 82

["Excerpt" of Part IV of article by Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov: "Consolidating the Soviet Union's Defense Capability, an Undertaking of the Party and All the People"; published in the November issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] Dear friends, in last Monday's 2330 GMT broadcast, Ustinov's article profoundly analyzed the present world situation, especially the imperialists' arms race and the struggle for peace by the Soviet party, state and people. Part III of Comrade Ustinov's article covers the fundamental ideologies of Leninism and the defense of the socialist fatherland, which are faithfully manifested by the Soviet Armed Forces' undertaking to consolidate their national defense and the constantly develop their combat strength.

Following is an excerpt of the fourth and last part of this article, which deals with the great role of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the loyal defender of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the rampart of world peace:

In order to fulfill the requirements of the CPSU program, the Soviet Constitution and the various resolutions of congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on the basis of national economic, technological and cultural achievements over the past few years, the party has adopted a series of measures to further strengthen the country's national defense and improve the combat strength of the Army and Navy. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev stressed: In the recent past, not a single day has passed without the party caring for the question of consolidating the country's national defense strength and armed forces.

The party has proceeded from the concept that the socialist system should cope with the increasing belligerence of imperialism by its invincible military strength. The true nature of our military policy is that we must devote everything to effective defense, and nothing can override this.

The Soviet Union will never welcome the arms race. All that is being achieved in the military field by the party and state is to protect itself, its friends and allies against an offensive by the imperialist and reactionary forces and against any aggression no matter from where it might come.

The just goals of the peace-loving foreign and military policies of the CPSU are reflected in the Soviet state's military doctrine. This doctrine is the perfect system of scientifically grounded principles and viewpoints on the nature of modern warfare and the characteristics of and the procedures for conducting war as well as building national defense. It prepares the country and armed forces for counterattacking aggressors.

The scope of Soviet military doctrine encompasses all the tasks of defending all the socialist achievements, the Soviet people's peaceful labor, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet Union and the security of all countries in the socialist community. With such a clear-cut viewpoint, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized in his interview with DER SPIEGEL magazine: The Soviet Union does not threaten nor intend to attack anyone. Our military doctrine is of a self-defense nature. It rules out preventive war and the viewpoint of preemptive attack.

Soviet military doctrine cannot be otherwise since it originates from the socialist characteristics of the socialist regime in our country.

All of the Soviet Union's defensive measures are merely acts to cope with the war threats from imperialist countries and to protect itself when attacked. The state has earmarked necessary expenditures for defensive purposes in order to protect the socialist cause -- no more, but also no less.

Scheming to distort the defensive purpose of Soviet military doctrine, the NATO leaders and other reactionary cliques have tried to attack the Soviet Armed Forces' combat preparedness and the positive and resolute action we are planning to take. The Soviet Union has never hidden that it possesses a powerful armed force constantly ready to fight and defend the country.

The political report at the 26th CPSU Congress stressed: The harmonious combination of modern technical equipment, highly skilled military arts and unshakable combat spirit constitutes the Soviet Armed Forces' military potential. While scrupulously implementing its international pledges, the Soviet party and state has constantly maintained the combat preparedness of the Soviet Army and naval forces at the proper level.

The Soviet Armed Forces are now wielding the most terrible weapons and technical equipment. Along with perfecting their technical equipment, the Soviet Armed Forces are regularly increasing the standard of their political training, combat spirit and ability, organization and discipline. The combatants of the Soviet Army and naval forces are strong-minded people who have been well tempered ideologically to be absolutely loyal to their country and people. They can master modern weapons completely, devote themselves to all duties and be ready to score achievements.

Educated by the party in Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, the combatants of the armed forces cherish and multiply the heroic traditions of generations of their forebearers. Commenting on today's soldiers from the forum of the 26th congress, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out: Included in the ranks of defenders of the fatherland today are sons and grandsons of heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Although they have yet to go through fierce trials as did their forebears, they are very loyal to the heroic traditions of our Army and our people. When called by the security situation of the country and the cause of safeguarding peace or when it is necessary to assist victims of aggression, the Soviet soldiers become, in the eyes of the world, unprejudice and valiant patriots and international combatants ready to overcome all difficulties.

Regarding the issue related to the positive character and the resolution for action of the Soviet Armed Forces, Soviet military theories, although derived from the rules governing a war of self-defense and the principles of the military art of self-defense, do not bear any trace of passiveness whatsoever. Acting in a positive manner and with resolution, which includes offensive actions involving the use of all necessary forces and means, is considered by Soviet military theories as one of the most effective measures for countering enemy attacks. Such actions are always taken for defensive purposes. They are fierce counterattacks designed to thwart the enemy's schemes and smash his attacks on our country. Also, it is certain that the Soviet Armed Forces will always firmly uphold this method of action.

Fully aware of the odious nature of imperialist aggressive forces, the Soviet Armed Forces actively and firmly persevere in defending the fruits of socialism and do not hesitate to use all their economic and national defense might to counter most resolutely the enemy's offensive acts of aggression.

As mentioned above, the self-defense nature of Soviet military theories is displayed most clearly by the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to use nuclear weapons first.

We do not and never want to seek superiority in nuclear arms. Instead, we always stand ready to limit them and advance toward banning them completely. Only in a dire situation, especially in case of a direct nuclear attack against the Soviet state or its allies, will we be forced to launch a nuclear counterattack, and this will only be a last resort for self-defense. Nevertheless, the aggressors must know that the edge obtained by sudden use of nuclear arms will not bring them to victory. It is necessary to remind the advocates of nuclear war of Comrade Brezhnev's stern warning that anyone who wants to start a nuclear war in the hope of winning victory is merely committing an act of suicide. No matter how strong the attacker may be and no matter which method he may use to conduct a nuclear war, he will not be able to achieve his goal because immediate punishment is unavoidable. On the other hand, the pledge not to use nuclear arms first imposes on us an objective, strict demand that we constantly heighten the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, the systems for tracking strategic nuclear weapons and the facilities and organs for command and communications. We must also intensify political and spiritual training for the Soviet combatants. It is necessary to negate the significance of the surprise factor so the aggressors will be forced to give up their scheme of using nuclear arms first.

Together with the armies of other socialist countries, the Soviet Armed Forces are carrying out their historic mission to safeguard the fruits of socialism and defend the peace and security of nations. Playing a very important role in keeping at bay the imperialist aggressors and smashing their criminal schemes against mankind are the unified armed forces of the Warsaw Pact -- a military and political alliance of the European socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact and its unified armed forces comprehensively reflect the Leninist principles concerning proletarian internationalism and socialism, including the harmonious combination of the interests of the various nations and countries signatory to the Warsaw Pact and of the socialist community in general with the interests of the entire international communist and workers movement.

The Soviet Union and other member countries of the Warsaw Pact have spared no effort in helping other fraternal socialist countries fight against aggression to protect their independence; sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have regularly supported and assisted newly independent, developing and progressing countries. This includes the consolidation of their national defense according to their requests.

The profound just cause of such assistance has been distorted by the enemy propaganda agencies. However, no matter how cruel the enemy schemes are, conscientious people throughout the world have realized that the assistance provided by socialist countries is of a progressive nature. It serves the cause of freedom and security of nations, and responds to the earnest aspirations of mankind.

The Communist Party, the Soviet people and the armed forces combatants of the Soviet Union very highly value the friendship and cooperation which have bound the Soviet Union and the SRV closely together. Today's Soviet-Vietnamese relations, consolidated and reinforced by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, have not taken shape without effort. They have been established and developed over the course of many years by the Communists, people and army combatants of the two countries. The most vital guidelines for cooperation between the two countries have been defined in the course of meetings between Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Le Duan, VCP [Vietnamese Communist Party] general secretary.

We are very pleased to know that there has been a principled unanimity of views between the two countries on all major problems of the era.

We are pleased to see that the relations between the two parties and the two peoples have been maintained for a long time in an atmosphere of sincerity, respect, mutual confidence and comradeship. This is the firm base of unshakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

The armies of our two countries have marched forward in the unified battle formation of the socialist community's armed forces. Our two armies have helped each other frequently in all areas of life and work. They have exchanged experiences in combat training, work, political and ideological education, and scientific and military technological achievements.

The Soviet combatants will always safeguard and develop our militant friendship as well as our close military cooperation. The Soviet people fully understand the SRV's wish to turn Southeast Asia -- where war has been raging for decades -- into a zone of lasting peace and constructive cooperation among regional nations.

Everyone knows that the Sino-Soviet relationship will have a great influence on the development of the situation in this region. Speaking on this relationship in his address during a reception for the SRV's party-government delegation led by Truong Chinh, VCP Political Bureau member and the SRV Council of State chairman, Comrade Brezhnev stressed: We and our Vietnamese comrades share the same views on this question. We want to build a normal, good-neighborly relationship with China and friendship with the Chinese people. This guideline has been set forth by the CPSU and VCP congresses and we will always strictly implement it.

This is not an easy task, especially on account of the heavy burden of the past. However, we think that the task can be achieved if we begin it calmly, without prejudice and on the basis of sincere mutual understanding. We will do this in every circumstance.

The Soviet Armed Forces have traversed a long and heroic path marked with brilliant armed exploits, and they possess invincible strength. The Soviet Armed Forces, boundlessly grateful to Lenin's Communist Party, closely unite around the CPSU and the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Brezhnev. Absolutely loyal to the party's great ideals, they fully carry out their obligations as specified in the Constitution. To do that they already have everything that is needed -- the party's experienced leadership, our socialist system, the powerful material-technical bases of developed socialism and a contingent of people loyal to the communist cause, well-trained and equipped with modern weapons and progressive Soviet military science and art.

Doubtlessly, the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR will be celebrated by the Soviet Armed forces by scoring new achievements with their ardent labor. They will forever remain loyal defenders of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and a bastion of the world revolution.

RESULTS OF ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

LD162020 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Manila November 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports:

The outcome of the Singapore meeting of economics ministers of the member states of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is evidence of their growing determination to oppose jointly the pressure of the Western powers, to uphold in a united front the common interests of national development, the need for restructuring international trade and economic relations along the principles of equality and justice.

The meeting has again demonstrated strong discontent among the participants with the Western policy of discrimination and diktat in relations with the developing countries. The participants in the meeting strongly criticized the course pursued by Japan, the USA and the other major capitalist powers for toughening protectionist measures, which hamper for the export products of the ASEAN countries and other developing nations access into the former's markets. As is pointed out in the final communique of the meeting, the ASEAN member-countries intend to come out from a common position at the forthcoming GATT conference in Geneva for the elimination of protectionist restrictions in international trade, for strict observance of the GATT-proclaimed principles of renunciation of discrimination in trade relations.

The ASEAN countries firmly declared their intention to press ahead for the lifting of artificial restrictions imposed by the Japanese Government, which undermine the association's foreign trade and economy. It was also decided in the course of the meeting that the countries of the "five" will jointly struggle against the discrimination of ASEAN airlines by the Western rivals, which are trying to deprive the association's member-countries of their legitimate share in international air carriage.

The course of discussions and the decisions of the meeting are evidence of the fact that representatives of the political and business circles of ASEAN are trying jointly to find the most effective ways for overcoming the growing difficulties. In this connection the press of the ASEAN member-countries points out that new steps have been agreed upon in Singapore for an expansion of trade within the framework of the association.

A decision was passed on a further mutual cut in tariffs, the granting of additional trade preferences to the products manufactured within ASEAN. After long talks drafting has been completed of an agreement to set up in ASEAN major mixed industrial plants with the participation of national companies. Agreement has also been reached on an essential cut on a mutual basis in tariffs on the products of those production plants sold within the association. All this is expected to give a fresh impetus to the development of trade and economic cooperation within the ASEAN framework, will contribute towards implementing national programmes for the industrialization of the member-countries of the "five", will help them lessen the burden of dependence on the Western powers and Japan.

AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION WITH U.S. MILITARY SCORED

PM171005 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 31 October publishes on page 3 under the headline "Led Along by Washington" a 750-word military-political commentary by V. Vinogradov on Australia's growing tendency to comply with U.S. militarist plans as evidenced again by the just-granted permission for U.S. aircraft to fly over a larger area of Australian territory. Vinogradov says that Australian papers see this as "inevitably leading to the appearance of new bases for U.S. strategic aviation in the northern part of the country," and asks, as Australians are now asking, if it is not "time for Australia to renounce its role as Washington's tame dog and pursue its own independent course."

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED BY UK'S GUARDIAN

LD161442 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Passages inserted in brackets are variations as published in an otherwise identical TASS report headlined "W. Jaruzelski's Interview" carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 November (First Edition), page 5]

[Text] Warsaw November 16 TASS -- The PAP agency has published the interview of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, with the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN. The Polish leader said among other things:

Poland is a sovereign country with a thousand-year-long history. The Polish socialist statehood is nearly 40 years old. This year, it is 100 years since the Polish workers' movement was born. We are settling Polish problems independently, concerned for the well-being of the people of Poland. [We are settling, W. Jaruzelski said, all Polish questions independently, concerned for the well-being of the people of Poland.] This, first and foremost, implies preservation of the continuity of the state [preservation of the strength (prochnost) of the state], ensuring its territorial integrity and the socialist way of development. These values are inseparable.

Reforms with this in view, intended as they are to serve the real strengthening of the socialist state and a secure life for its people, have the understanding among Poland's allies, among its friends. [Reforms with this in view and effectively strengthening the socialist, democratic state and the secure national existence of Poland meet with understanding among Poland's allies, among its friends.]

It is precisely such durable and reliable political and military alliances, that form the basis [main guarantee] for implementation of reforms. The socialist community [W. Jaruzelski stressed,] and above all, its main force, the Soviet Union, is Poland's bulwark, both on account of ideological and political reasons, as well as for reasons of state. Socialism is often portrayed, in a deliberately and tendentious way, as a fossilized and closed system. That is not true. The essential tenets of socialist ideology were and remain constant. What, however is subjected to continuous change is their practical implementation. This is how we in Poland perceive the reforms now under way. [What, however, requires a creative approach is their practical implementation. This is how we in Poland are acting.]

Speaking on the role of the Polish United Workers' Party, Wojciech Jaruzelski said we strive to strengthen the role of the party as the factor invigorating public life, pointing out directions for a successful development and simultaneously protecting the class interests of the workers. In this connection he pointed out that the process of reconstruction of the labour movement in Poland is for reason of exigency [...is for objective reasons] spread over time. Trade unions will be what the working people will want them to be, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed. There is only one provision [restriction] clear to anyone who knows how to think in political terms -- the labour movement cannot become a screen for disruptive and chauvinistic forces, hostile to the very cause of socialism.

In exposing the subversive activities by the Western intelligence services and hostile propaganda, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the propaganda aggression perpetrated against Poland at the expense of taxpayers of the major Western powers is not of our invention. One does not broadcast Polish-language programmes for 36 hours a day out of a sheer and sudden eruption of love and affection for the Poles.

And finally, sanctions imposed on Poland, in violation of binding international agreements, can be precisely measured [... international agreements, are a reality, too].

We are not driven by an anti-Western obsession. Rather we are guided by our own sober analysis, Wojciech Jaruzelski continued. I sincerely hope that the Poles and their government are not taken for naive. Our bitter historical experience makes us look dispassionately at sentimental declarations which in reality are often accompanied by deliberate actions to the disadvantage of our country and our state. In particular, this has become a speciality of [... in particular, this applies to] the present American Administration, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out.

POLISH SPOKESMAN'S REMARKS ON WALESA RELEASE CITED

LD171428 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Urban Meets Foreign Correspondents" -- TASS/PAP headline]

[Text] PAP, Warsaw 17 Nov [date as received] -- Polish Government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said that after Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak's talk with Lech Walesa at Arlamow there have been no political talks with Mr Walesa and that no talks are scheduled between Mr Walesa and Gen Jaruzelski.

Minister Urban criticized the atmosphere of sensation created around "the ex-chairman of the ex-union Solidarnosc" by foreign media and their excessive excitement over his release. He stressed several times that Walesa now is a private person, and described as untrue the speculations that his release had been related to the Glempe-Jaruzelski meeting, and the suggestions that it was the pope who had prompted Walesa to send the letter to the general.

Asked if there had been any pressure from a foreign country to release Walesa, the spokesman admitted that there had been powerful pressure from the U.S. and other Western states but that the decision on the release had not been in any related therewith.

In reference to the Sejm meeting scheduled for December 13, Minister Urban admitted that "the date is meaningful", but said the agenda of the expectedly two-day meeting is still unknown. Hence, he was unable either to confirm or disavow speculations that the lifting of martial law or emergency powers will be considered.

CSSR OFFICIAL PRAISES USSR ENERGY AID

PM161329 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 3 November carries on page 3 an 800-word article entitled "Road to the Future" by Frantisek Kudrna, who writes from Prague under the rubric "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA'S Foreign Publicists." Stating that "capitalism" is doing its "utmost" to prevent the building of a communist society in the socialist countries, Kudrna outlines CEMA industrial cooperation, particularly in the energy sphere. Kudrna briefly describes CSSR plans to replace its declining stocks of conventional solid fuel with thermal and nuclear power and praises the USSR's assistance in the development of the latter forms of energy.

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC DELEGATION TO GDR -- Vilnius November 14 TASS -- Today a delegation of Catholic clergy left the Soviet Union for Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic. The delegation will attend a plenary session of the Berlin Catholic conference at which matters aimed at increasing the participation of the Catholics of European countries in the peace movement will be discussed. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 14 Nov 82 LD]

ANDROPOV RECEIVES PCF'S MARCHAIS-LED DELEGATION

LD161326 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- Today General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov met with a delegation of the French Communist Party led by Georges Marchais, the general secretary of the French Communist Party, who attended the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev. Taking part in the meeting were Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politbureau, secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov expressed profound gratitude of the Soviet Communists to the French Communist Party and its delegation for the condolences and fraternal solidarity with the CPSU expressed over the loss suffered by the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people.

In the course of the meeting the sides reaffirmed the wish of both parties to strengthen their friendship and solidarity in the spirit of the meeting between the delegations of the CPSU and the French Communist Party held in January 1980. They agreed to develop cooperation in the struggle for the common aims in the interests of peace, disarmament and socialism. The mutual striving was expressed to contribute to the development on a mutually beneficial basis of Soviet-French relations, which are an important factor of stability in international relations.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality characteristic of the relations between the two parties.

REAGAN, FRG'S KOHL MAKE JOINT STATEMENT

OW170324 PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Text] Washington 17 Nov -- Talks have been held in the White House between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is currently on an official visit here. The talks focused on NATO's militaristic preparations and a further build-up of military might by that aggressive bloc.

As is pointed out in a joint statement, both the U.S. and the FRG have reaffirmed the central role of the Atlantic alliance in shaping the foreign policy of the FRG and the USA and stressed that they would continue strengthening NATO's military positions. The statement contends that a reduction in the number of the U.S. Armed Forces in Western Europe would allegedly have a "destabilizing effect" on the situation in that region.

Reagan and Kohl confined themselves to verbal assurances that they attach special significance to Soviet-American talks in Geneva on a limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, and on a limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Simultaneously, they stressed their adherence to the so-called double-track decision of NATO of December 1979, which provides for the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons.

[Moscow TRUD in Russian on 17 November carries on page 3, under the headline "Getting Away with Verbal Assurances," a TASS report on the Reagan-Kohl talks which is identical to the PRAVDA report published above except for the following variation:

[After the third paragraph, the TRUD version adds:

[The U.S. President and the FRG chancellor went on to speak of the need to lower the level of nuclear and nonnuclear forces through the conclusion of balanced and verifiable agreements. Then, completely without foundation they pinned the responsibility for the lack of progress in this sphere on the Soviet Union, to which they ascribed "a unilateral arms buildup in recent years." On this farfetched pretext the authors of the statement rejected the proposal persistently put forward by the American public for a freeze on U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals at the present levels.

[The U.S. and FRG posture, in the form in which is set out in the statement, reaffirms yet again that these countries' governments set themselves the goal of disrupting the prevailing balance between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in the military-strategic sphere in favor of the North Atlantic bloc.

[The sides expressed "readiness" to "improve relations with the Soviet Union" and to build them "with a view to broadening areas of cooperation for mutual benefit." But at the same time the authors of the statement insist on fundamental concessions by the USSR and on the fulfillment of demands made by the United States and NATO. These "conditions" essentially signify an attempt to dictate to the Soviet Union what kind of policy it should pursue.]

At the same time the U.S. President and the FRG chancellor have rejected the proposals persistently put forward by the American public on a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR at the present levels.

The joint statement expressed by the sides regarding their readiness to improve relations with the Soviet Union and to build their relations with the USSR with a view to broadening areas of cooperation for mutual benefit is hedged around in the document with various irrelevant conditions which essentially boil down to an attempt to dictate to the Soviet Union what policy it should pursue.

Under the pretext of grave concern over the developments in Poland, the authors of the joint statement crudely meddle in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic with the obvious aim of torpedoing the process of normalization in that country.

FRG'S GREEN PARTY CHAIRMAN OUTLINES PROGRAM

PM161405 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Green Party Press Conference"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov -- The leadership of the Green Party, which operates on an environmental conservation platform, held a press conference in Bonn today during which it presented the party's political program in the light of the early Bundestag elections planned for 6 March.

P. Kelly, the party's chairman, addressed the press conference and pointed out, in particular, that the Greens are already a substantial factor in FRG political life. This party, she stressed, favors the revocation of NATO's nuclear missile decisions whereby the territory of the FRG and a number of other West European states would be transformed into a launch pad for the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. It also opposes Bonn's nuclear policy.

The party chairman noted that the "Greens" are most insistent that effective steps be taken to stop the pollution of the environment by toxic industrial waste.

They advocate the alteration of the FRG economic structure, the immediate solution of the problem of employment for working people, and they oppose the infringement of the democratic and social rights of broad strata of the country's population.

The "Greens" will struggle for the implementation of these aims even if they are elected to the FRG Bundestag, and they are prepared to cooperate with other parties on these very points.

The "Greens" election platform, the draft version of which was presented by the party's federal board, will be discussed at the party congress which is planned for 12-14 November in Hagen.

BRITAIN'S THATCHER ASSAILED ON 15 NOV SPEECH

LD161400 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] London November 16 TASS -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made another speech which was strewn with calls for pedalling the arms race even harder, and which gave away the desire to preserve tension in international relations. When delivering a statement at a traditional dinner of the lord mayor of London, an occasion usually used to review guidelines in the government's home and foreign policy, she defended again a program for enhancing NATO's military capability, which is now being implemented in a bid to gain military superiority. Margaret Thatcher also urged further increases in the costly arms build-up whose entire burden is now being shouldered by the common British people at a time when their living standards are steadily deteriorating as a result of the Tories' economic policy.

Seeking to substantiate her "thesis", the British prime minister played against the old anti-Soviet record, prattling about "external danger" and demanding that the Soviet Union provide reliable evidence of its desire to attain genuine multilateral disarmament.

The MORNING STAR commented that such pronouncements were beyond any criticism. The prime minister, the paper said, could have at least turned her attention to the USSR's unilateral pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons or to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

As far as Britain itself is concerned, the Tory Government is reported by the British press to be waging intense preparations for the stationing of U.S. cruise missiles in the country, and more and more outlays are being earmarked to carry out expensive militarist programs, including many thousands of millions of pounds sterling allocated to buy Trident nuclear missiles systems.

Margaret Thatcher made rude attacks on Britain's peace-loving forces who are opposing the arms race and urging the rescindment of NATO's dangerous decisions on the manufacture and deployment of nuclear missiles.

Margaret Thatcher also discoursed profusely upon the problem of "human rights" in her own interpretation which in fact was tantamount to another attempt at interference in the internal affairs of socialist, and other countries. Naturally enough, she failed to mention in the process the numerous facts of the real violations of human rights in Britain itself -- the rights of the Catholic population in Ulster and the immigrant workers in the British Isles, let alone the right to work, a principal right of a human being. Even according to official data, Britain now has some 3,300,000 jobless. Although admitting that unemployment remained the biggest of the country's unresolved problems, the prime minister failed to offer any practical measures to cope with them.

BOVIN EXAMINES SPAIN'S POLITICAL SITUATION

PM161623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by A. Bovin under the rubric "Political Commentator's Notes: Spain and Europe"]

[Text] The victory of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] has led Spain to new frontiers. Whereas the 1979 elections marked the formal completion of the post-Franco transitional period, this period has now really ended. The "centrist blueprint", which A. Suarez upheld, has receded into the past. A different, far more polarized correlation of political forces has formed. Felipe Gonzalez's socialist majority (201 seats out of 350) is opposed by the powerful conservative grouping of Manuel Fraga Iribarne (106 seats instead of the 9 it had before).

There is no danger that the new government will have an easy life: The country's economy is in a depressing state; the unemployment level (16 percent of the able-bodied population) is the highest in West Europe; the agrarian sector is particularly backward, archaic and in need of radical restructuring; The Catholic Church, one of the three "de facto powers" in Spain, will pull to the right. Another "de facto power" -- the Spanish bourgeoisie -- does not have any significant experience of political maneuvering. And that means that in the event of the entirely probable critical aggravation of the situation the upper echelons of the business world, with the blessing of the church's upper echelons, may enter into collusion with the rightwing circles of the army, the other "de facto power." Destabilizing influence from abroad is not ruled out either.

In general the Socialists will need great courage and great skill to circumnavigate the underwater and indeed above-water rocks.

The outcome of the elections in Spain is one more testimony to the fact that the rather fashionable thesis of the upsurge of the new conservative wave in Europe is highly one-sided. There is no doubt that the economic difficulties which began in the mid-seventies caused a marked move to the right in the moods and political conduct of substantial strata of the West European population. The Tories have won in Britain. The governments in Denmark, Norway and Belgium have shifted to the right. The most recent example is the collapse of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn.

But this process is being countered by another: F. Mitterrand has entered the Elysee Palace; A. Papandreou has assumed the post of prime minister in Greece; in Sweden O. Palme again heads a government; and finally, F. Gonzalez. So that reality does not fit into the scheme of a new rightwing wave. Reality is more complex and contradictory. A sort of pendulum rule is operating. Where liberal and social reformist circles have been in power for a long time and where, consequently, it is with their policy that public opinion links the economic hardships the political barometer has moved to the right. But where rightwing or right centrist governments have ruled the roost for a long time the conditions for shifts to the left have been created. Noneconomic factors including the course of events in the international arena have also influenced the amplitude and scope of the fluctuations.

A proportion of voters undoubtedly believes that by voting for the Spanish or, for instance, the French Socialists, they are voting against capitalism. But that is not how matters stand. Of course, Socialist and Social Democratic governments have done, and are doing quite a lot to improve the position of the working people, to democratize political life, and to "socialize" capital. Their foreign policy on the whole is geared to detente. Many people believe that F. Gonzalez's government will also gravitate toward this path.

But it remains a fact that the transformations and reforms which the socialists succeed in carrying out do not go beyond the framework of capitalist social relations. Not a single party of the Socialist International has yet formed a government which sooner or later would not give way to an overtly bourgeois government.

The Spanish Socialists' success will strengthen the leftwing, social reformist trends in West Europe, particularly in its southern, Mediterranean region. At the same time it can scarcely be thought that, for instance, the dominant position of the socialists in Paris and Madrid will do away with Franco-Spanish contradictions in connection with Spain's possible entry into the Common Market. As for NATO affairs, here much is still unclear. Will the promised referendum take place? If it does take place then how will the question of whether Spain should remain in NATO or only in its military structures be put? Will the use of Spanish territory for basing U.S. nuclear armaments continue? How will Gibraltar's fate take shape? NATO capitals -- and not just NATO one -- are attentively studying everything which has been said and is being said in Madrid on these topics.

We Soviet people are naturally interested primarily in how Soviet-Spanish relations take shape. We should like them to develop and intensify.

CYPRriot FOREIGN MINISTER URGES CSCE SUCCESS

LD162008 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Nicosia November 16 TASS -- Speaking in a TASS interview, Foreign Minister of Cyprus Nikolaos Rolandhis said that the people of Cyprus are following with alarm the remaining tensions in international relations and incessant arms race, which are fraught with dangerous consequences to universal security and the cause of peace. This situation continues adversely affecting the work of the Madrid meeting, is conducive to a lessening of trust between states, and cooperation in all fields mentioned in the Final Act of the conference on European security and cooperation. In Cyprus, which is a Mediterranean country, we realize that the security of the Mediterranean is directly linked with the security of the European continent as a whole, which is pointed out in the Final Act of the all-European conference.

We are convinced, Nikolaos Rolandhis stressed, that there is no reliable alternative to talks and dialogue with the aim of overcoming the present-day problems in international relations. All states must make every effort in order to make detente genuine and effective: turn it into a continuously developing and all-embracing process of universal scale, as follows from their commitments under the Final Act.

The minister welcomed the resumption of important talks between the USSR and the USA on a limitation and reduction of strategic arms, and voiced hope that these talks in common with other initiatives, concerning arms control and disarmament, would produce tangible results and create a favourable climate for continuing the process which was started by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Cypriot people remain loyal to the spirit and letter of the Final Act, which was signed at Helsinki, Nikolaos Rolandhis continued. We express confidence that a successful and fruitful outcome of the Madrid meeting will serve the best interests of all participant countries and their citizens, and make an essential contribution to improving the international situation as a whole. Cyprus is resolved to press ahead for a final consensus at Madrid on the question of adoption of a balanced final document as soon as possible.

We are of the opinion, the minister said in conclusion, that specific decisions in all fields in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation is necessary for developing cooperation and deepening detente.

TURKISH PAPER CONTRASTS SOVIET, WESTERN AID

PM170915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "On the Principles of Equal Rights"]

[Text] Ankara, 6 Nov -- The Turkish newspaper ANADOLU has carried extensive material on the Soviet Union's technological and economic assistance to various countries. This article draws attention to the fact that the USSR builds business cooperation with its partners on the principles of mutual benefit, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs. It is appropriate to speak of this now, the newspaper writes, when the Soviet Union is getting ready to celebrate the 60th anniversary of its formation.

The Soviet Union, by giving assistance in the development and strengthening of heavy industry in the state economic sector, is helping to consolidate the national independence of countries such as Turkey, India, Algeria, Syria and other states. Exclusively mercenary aims form the basis of the Western powers' policy: economic and political enslavement. Technological and economic assistance is exploited by the West as a means of influencing a state's policy.

TURKISH AIDE CITED ON CULTURAL ACCORD WITH USSR

PM171027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Turkish Foreign Ministry Aide Orhan Aka by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Ivanko: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] The program of cultural and scientific exchanges for 1982-1984 which we have signed, was prepared in a spirit of realism and in accordance with both countries' interests, Orhan Aka, director general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Cultural Relations Department, said in an interview with IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Ivanko.

Recently there has been a further broadening of ties between USSR and Turkey in various spheres, he said. The "Soviet painting" exhibition, including works by RSFSR, Ukrainian, Azerbaijan, Kirghiz, Estonian and Latvian artists, was mounted in Istanbul and Ankara. The exhibition was visited by the Turkish culture minister, who advocated "stronger mutual contacts."

The Soviet Union, the delegation head [as published] stressed, is assisting us in the development of our national culture. A. Melikov's ballet "The Legend of Love," based on Nazim Hikmet's work and staged by a group of eminent Soviet artistic figures, is proving a great success.

I want to say that the signing of the new agreement in Moscow will play an important part in the further development of mutual understanding between our countries.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, SOVIET SUPPORT

LD161836 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Interview by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, with correspondent Sergey Krylov during visit to Moscow to attend the Brezhnev funeral -- date not specified; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar, first I would like to thank you for this opportunity [words indistinct] the Palestine liberation movement during the events in Lebanon. [Words indistinct] from an organizational standpoint and what are the long-term and short-term objectives?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the war in Lebanon between the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces and the Zionist enemy -- the enemy to which U.S. imperialism gives unlimited military, political, information and economic aid and which was provided with the most up-to-date weapons during this war -- was tantamount to testing the strength of the Palestinian revolution and its allies in the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces and their ability to stand fast in the face of these aggressive forces. These forces, as I said, used the most up-to-date U.S. weapons and so turned Lebanon and Beirut into a testing ground for their modern weapons, as Mr Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, himself said. With the help of these modern weapons, including those banned internationally, these forces tried to deal a deadly blow to the Palestinian revolution and its forces.

But I would like to say with complete satisfaction that the aim of the conspiracy has not been achieved in Lebanon. The Palestine revolution has emerged with greater resolve and greater experience. Events and battles have proved that any force believing in its mission and objective is able to resist the most powerful armies, exactly as has happened with the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces which for 3 months resisted aggression with simple weapons and were able to fight these epic battles.

Of course, there is an important point which I must mention, namely, that no force however great would have been able to oust the Palestinian revolution from Lebanon. But we must say that we decided to leave Beirut in order to save the children, the women and the population of Beirut. Unfortunately, the agreements we concluded with the U.S. envoy, Mr Philip Habib, were not honored. The massacre that occurred in Sabra and Shatila was a dishonor for the U.S. Army -- the military honor of the U.S. Army. This is because when we left the city in the hands of the multinational force and the United Nations, this force later left the city under blatant U.S. pressure. This was part and parcel of the continuing conspiracy not only against the Palestinian people but also against the Lebanese people, because the victims of Sabra and Shatila were innocent Lebanese and Palestinian women and children who were in that location where the poor Lebanese and Palestinians gathered.

I say that the massacre was a stigma of shame for the U.S. envoy and for the U.S. Administration as well as for the U.S. military honor (?which took over) the city. Despite this and despite the fact that the aim of the massacre was to intimidate and terrorize the Palestinians and the Lebanese, I say with complete confidence that the 72,000 dead and wounded sacrificed by the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces during the 3-months war -- to which we add about 5,000 victims in Sabra and Shatila and the long list of martyrs -- that we will continue on our path until victory, Allah willing.

We can say that the Palestinian revolution has emerged from this experience with greater strength and with more faith in victory than ever before. All the attempts that were being supported by the U.S. Administration have failed.

But we must say that the current presence of the multinational force in Lebanon, and in particular the U.S. plan to increase the number of the U.S. forces in Lebanon, is an attempt to disturb the balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean region. This does not only concern the Palestinians, the Lebanese and the Arabs. This operation is a part of balancing the world strategic forces. I find it my duty to draw the attention of all the free and honorable peoples in the world to this serious development that has occurred in the eastern Mediterranean region.

I must also point out here the fact that the conspiracy is continuing. We are expecting a new military operation in Al-Biq'a and in Tripoli for which the Israeli forces are preparing with U.S. backing, because what is happening is U.S. collusion with the Israeli military operation.

From an organizational standpoint we have been able to reorganize our ranks in a satisfactory and rapid manner, both from the organizational and the military aspects. It is true that our forces in the past were distributed in five Arab countries and are now distributed in nine Arab countries, but this is part of the difficulties the Palestinian revolution is suffering as it is fighting on more than one front and in more than one place. However, I would like to say that the Palestinian revolution, which has been able to overcome the test of administrative difficulties during the 3-month seige, is also capable of facing the new difficulties resulting from the distribution of its forces in nine areas.

From a political standpoint, there is no doubt that our political credit has been enhanced. We have proved to the whole world that we have the ability and resolve to continue on our path until victory. Now we are facing a difficult political and diplomatic test; we are facing a serious diplomatic and political battle which we must fight with the same courage and ability with which we fought and are still fighting our military battles. Our military operations behind the enemy lines are still continuing. In fact, they have recently escalated. This is part and parcel of our military and political planning [words indistinct].

Of course, I cannot say more than this but I would like to say to all my brother strugglers and to all my free and honorable brothers in the whole world that we are keeping our pledge and that we are continuing on the road toward achieving our objectives and the establishment of our independent state on our Palestinian national soil and its capital, Jerusalem. There can never be (?peace) or stability in the Middle East by ignoring the Palestinian national and inalienable rights, including the right to return home, to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

We are not asking for something impossible. We call for international legitimacy and for respecting such legitimacy. Will the world and the world conscience respond to international legitimacy and will it represent this legitimacy? This question and this challenge are now the subject of discussion.

[Question] Thank you very much. Let these words be heard in the Arab world. Now, if you would please allow me a second question: Is it possible to evaluate the principles of Soviet foreign policy which Comrade Andropov reiterated in his speech in Red Square?

[Answer] There is no doubt that we, the Palestinian people and I personally, have felt the great loss we suffered as a result of the departure of comrade leader Leonid Brezhnev, (?beloved) by our Palestinian people. This great leader stood firmly and resolutely with all the causes of the struggling peoples, foremost of which is the Palestinian people and their right to return home, to self-determination and to establish an independent state. I will not forget this firm stand by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership on the side of our people during this difficult struggle in which we were engaged for a period of 3 months.

I reiterate what he said before -- that the Palestinian people are not alone; it is not only a people of 5 million but 5 million plus 270 million of the peoples of the USSR. Moreover, I carefully listened to Comrade Andropov's speech yesterday during Comrade Brezhnev's funeral. The clarity of his speech and in particular its focus on the conspiracies of world imperialism, the gains of the progressive and socialist people, and on continuing the policy of helping the peoples struggling against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and racial discrimination is something of which all the free and honorable people in the world are proud.

[Question] Thank you very much.

EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF101850 Tashkent International Service in Uighur 1230 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] A group of Egyptian food industry experts headed by (Barakatullah R'afat), chairman of the economic (?commission) of the Egyptian People's Assembly and the [words indistinct], is currently visiting the Uzbek SSR. The objective behind the visit is to learn about matters related to cotton cultivation and Soviet agricultural technology.

The Egyptian guests have visited the Tashkent tractor factory and the Scientific Institute for Cotton Cultivation. They have also been received by the Uzbek Ministry of Food Industry, and Khakim Dzhallilov, deputy minister of the Uzbek food industry, briefed them on the current successful cotton harvest in the republic.

A total of 200,000 tons of harvested cotton are currently being delivered to cotton collection centers in the republic. Introduction of machinery has made this high rate of harvesting possible. A total of 6 million tons of cotton are harvested in the Uzbek SSR annually. Compared with the produce harvested 60 years ago, this figure is 6 times as much.

LACK OF USSR-IRAN EDUCATION ACCORD NOTED

NC131750 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Nov 82

[From the "Special Program for Youths" feature]

[Text] Dear friends, in today's feature "An Answer to Every Question," we will answer a question which, one can say, appears in every letter received from Iranian youths. A youth named Morteza Sadiqi from Arak writes: I am very interested in continuing my studies in the Soviet Union, but I do not know why Iranian youths are not accepted for studies in the Soviet Union.

Mr Morteza Sadiqi: Thousands of students from more than 100 countries study in our country. However, all of them come to study in schools of higher education by virtue of agreements that exist between the Soviet Union and their respective countries. At present, such an agreement does not exist between Iran and the Soviet Union. The problem of sending students to the Soviet Union should be resolved in your country by the relevant officials.

DOS SANTOS IN MOSCOW VISITS EMBASSY, OTHER SIGHTS

AB161543 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Luanda, 16 Nov (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor-Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who has been in Moscow since Sunday to participate in the funeral rites of Leonid Brezhnev, yesterday visited the Angolan Embassy in the Soviet Union.

At the end of the visit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met with the workers of the Angolan diplomatic mission in Moscow, as well as with the officers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola currently being trained in the Soviet Union.

The president also visited the original building of the Soviet Ministry of Geology where all the minerals of the USSR are exposed. After the visit, Jose Eduardo dos Santos was presented with an amethyst -- a precious stone that is found only in the Soviet Union. A cocktail party was also organized in his honor after he had signed the establishment's golden book.

SOVIET ANGOLAN MEETING MARKS ANGOLAN HOLIDAY

LD161936 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the public of the capital devoted to the national holiday of the People's Republic of Angola -- the declaration of independence -- has taken place in Moscow. Speaking at the meeting, De Castro, the Angolan ambassador to the USSR, stressed the important significance of the aid of the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist countries to the victory of the Angolan people in their liberation struggle. He noted the successful development of Soviet-Angolan relations based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR.

TEXT OF SOVIET GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

PM161607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

On the occasion of the Angolan people's national holiday, the seventh anniversary of the declaration of Angolan independence, we send to you, the MPLA-PT Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Committee and the entire Angolan people friendly congratulations and best wishes. The birth of the People's Republic of Angola, as a result of its courageous people's long and heroic struggle, inscribed a striking chapter in the history of the national liberation movement in Africa and worldwide.

People in the Soviet Union know well that the years of Angola's independent development have also been filled with difficult struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, racism and reaction. Resolute support for the national liberation movement in southern Africa and consistent adherence to the ideas of peace, detente and friendship between the peoples have won it the deep respect of the Soviet Union and all progressive countries. As a result of Angola's vigorous foreign policy activity, its international positions have strengthened markedly and its role in the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement has been enhanced.

Soviet people have a sense of profound fellow feeling for the Angolan people who, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, MPLA-PT, have made appreciable achievements on the path of building a new society and in fulfilling the projected plans for the economic, social and cultural development of the country.

The Soviet Union will continue to give Angola all-round support in developing its national economy, culture and in the struggle against imperialist interference in its internal affairs.

We express confidence that friendly Soviet-Angolan relations, resting on the sound basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop, strengthen successfully and serve our peoples' interests and the cause of peace and international security.

We wish you and, through you, the whole of the friendly Angolan people further success on the path of building a new life.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CORRECTION TO DOS SANTOS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

The third paragraph of the item entitled "Angola's Dos Santos," published in the Great October Socialist Revolution section of the 16 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page 0 14, should read:

However, the message continues, conscious of this objective reality, international imperialism continues with its efforts to impede the struggles of peoples for liberty, justice and social progress, never hesitating to interfere in the internal affairs of independent states -- an act that constitutes a flagrant violation of the most fundamental rules of international rights. (supplying dropped passage)

USTINOV, SAMORA MACHEL, MILITARY OFFICIALS MEET

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR, has met today Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Samora Machel expressed profound condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

Dmitriy Ustinov expressed gratitude for the respect shown for the memory of Leonid Brezhnev by the president, government and people of friendly Mozambique.

In the course of their cordial, friendly conversation, Dmitriy Ustinov and Samora Machel had a useful exchange of opinion on questions of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended on the Soviet side by: Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defence of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR; Colonel General (Engineering) Mikhail Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations.

On the Mozambican side by: Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politbureau of the Frelimo Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee for International Affairs and minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique; Mario Machungo, member of the Politbureau of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of planning of Mozambique; and Lieutenant General S. Mabote, member of the Politbureau of the Frelimo Central Committee and chief of staff of the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique.

The meeting was attended by Hipolra Pereira Zozimo Patricio, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR.

USSR-MOZAMBIQUE PLANNING BODY MEETS IN MAPUTO

PM161421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Untitled report from the TASS-REUTER roundup: "From the Teletype"]

[Text] The second session of the Soviet-Mozambique standing commission on cooperation in the planning sphere has been held in Maputo. During the talks the sides analyzed the state of, and prospects for cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique in this important sphere and expressed satisfaction at its fruitful results.

MENGISTU HAILE, FOREIGN LEADERS MEET IN MOSCOW

EAL61910 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of both the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army; held talks yesterday evening in Moscow with Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of both the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. He also held talks with the leaders of Cuba, the Congo, Mozambique and Nicaragua on relations and friendship between those countries and revolutionary Ethiopia. Members of the high-level socialist Ethiopian delegation who attended the funeral of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev were present at the talks.

UPPER VOLTA'S OUEDRAOGO ON FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY

PM170907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Observing Commitments"]

[Text] Bamako, 11 Nov -- The loyalty of the new leadership of Upper Volta to that country's international commitments was confirmed by Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, chairman of the Provisional Council for the People's Salvation which came to power on 7 November this year as a result of a coup d'etat. Addressing representatives of the diplomatic corps, he said that Upper Volta will remain an OAU member and a member of all other regional African organizations to which it now belongs.

J.-B. Ouedraogo stated the intention of the Provisional Council for the People's Salvation to develop relations of cooperation with all countries loyal to the ideas of peace and justice.

The situation in Upper Volta is gradually returning to normal. In response to the call of the Provisional Council for the People's Salvation the population has started work, and stores and state institutions have been opened in the capital and other cities. The curfew has been reduced.

USSR CONDOLENCES ON BENIN FIGURE'S DEATH

PM170911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Embassy Visit"]

[Text] On 1 November M.A. Yasnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials visited the Embassy of the People's Republic of Benin and expressed condolences on the death of (Boko Ignas Adzho), member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS, WEST EXPLOIT NAMIBIA

LD171222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2225 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- An international week of action against multinational corporations has begun. At this time the discussion of the question of the activity of multinational corporations in colonial and dependent territories has been completed in the Fourth Committee at the 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The central subject of the discussion was the situation in Namibia, writes Igor Tarutin in PRAVDA today.

This country, occupied by the Republic of South Africa [RSA], has been transformed into a real preserve for Western monopolies. Hand in hand with the racialsists they are plundering Namibia's natural resources. The value of the mineral raw materials exported from that country exceeds \$1 billion, the commentary notes.

The apartheid regime also provides its partners from across the ocean with cheap labor, having created conditions for the merciless exploitation of the native population. Set on a foundation of lawlessness the system of slave labor by darkskinned workers serves as a source of enormous income for the multinational corporations. Their profit norm in Namibia is one of the highest in the world.

Naturally, the multinational corporations are vitally interested in perpetuating the domination of Namibia by the apartheid state and in strengthening it economically and militarily, the commentary says. Hence the liberal financial injections into the RSA. Direct investment alone by U.S. companies has grown by an average rate of \$100 million every year since the middle of the sixties. In violation of the U.N. Resolution, the monopolies of NATO countries are active in the military industry of South Africa and are supplying it with weapons.

If it were not for the support of the West, the racialsists would not be able to challenge the world community by refusing to withdraw their troops from Namibian territory and go unpunished. Thus the plunderous endeavors of the multinational corporations are transformed into the policy of the captialist powers. Namibia is not the only example of this.

AIMS OF USIA DIRECTOR'S AFRICAN TOUR ENUNCIATED

LD071520 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Textq Harare November 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports: Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), has arrived in Zimbabwe for a visit on the last leg of his African tour which took him to Nigeria, Zaire, the Congo, and South Africa. The director of the major U.S. propaganda agency chose Harare as the venue for a regional conference of the heads of the USIA bureaus in 16 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. The agenda focuses on issues, which, in the opinion of U.S. strategy-makers, should receive priority attention these days. They are ways of increasing the flow of propaganda to African countries and stepping up the cultural penetration of these countries by promoting radio and television shows, and mounting exhibitions.

Officially, Charles Wick's tour is described as a "familiarisation" one and the Harare conference as a usual "exchange of experience". But local observers claim that Wick arrived in Africa on a special mission, that of securing a dramatic boom in U.S. propaganda in Africa through the whole range of channels.

He brought to Africa a plan of a major ideological offensive against all and any progressive change in this continent. The large-scale propaganda operation, worked out with the active participation of U.S. special services, is aimed at undermining the emerging process of the establishment of a new international information order by imposing the so-called "free flow of information and cultural exchanges" on African countries. For Africa this means a consolidated sway of the Western mass media, the unrestrained publicity of the Western, first of all the U.S., way of life, the freedom to publish all kinds of inventions and blatant lies, bordering on interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and support for racist-ruled South Africa.

It is noteworthy that Charles Wick is driving his current effort, which is part of the West's general propaganda offensive on Africa, immediately after the conclusion of a meeting here of a special monitoring group of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Conference on Policy in the Field of Communications (AFRCOM). The participants in that conference are known to have stressed the importance of intensifying the struggle to repulse imperialist forces' aggression in the fields of ideology and information, and to establish a new world information order in the interests of the socio-economic advancement of emergent states.

ANDROPOV, USTINOV HOLD TALKS WITH FIDEL CASTRO

Andropov Meeting

OW170328 PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Text] TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, had a meeting on 16 November with Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov took part in the conversation.

Yuriy Andropov expressed gratitude for the Cuban Communists' and the entire Cuban people's profound condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, conveyed by Fidel Castro.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties discussed issues of further developing Soviet-Cuban cooperation and exchanged opinions on the topical problems of the international situation. They expressed the shared determination to continue to strengthen the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and Cuba, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, and carry on the joint struggle for strengthening peace and resolving acute international problems in the interests of nations.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding.

Viktor Sharapov, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the conversation.

Ustinov, Ogarkov Meeting

OW170446 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister on 16 November had a meeting with Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

They had a warm, friendly conversation on issues of mutual interest. Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, took part in the conversation.

USTINOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE DEFENSE MINISTER

OW170450 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] TASS -- The same day D.F. Ustinov received J.M. Vivot, Argentina's minister of national defense.

Gratitude was expressed to the Argentine Government and the Argentine people for the respect shown to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

In the course of the friendly conversation between Dmitriy Ustinov and J.M. Vivot there was a useful exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

The conversation was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR.

Enrique de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT SENDS GOSR MESSAGE TO USSR

PM121437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] To L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I have pleasure in sending Your Excellency, on behalf of the people and Government of Argentina and on my own behalf, the sincerest wishes for success for you personally and for happiness and prosperity for your friendly country.

[Signed] Div Gen Reynaldo Benito Bignone, president of Argentina.

CONFERENCE ASSAILS U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

PM161723 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] The aggressive military policy of the United States and the national liberation movement in Latin America -- this was the theme of a scientific conference held in Moscow on 10 November. It was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute.

The speakers noted that the Reagan administration's Latin American policy is being implemented in accordance with imperialism's global strategy, determined by the course of the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles toward confrontation with world socialism and the forces of national liberation. By vigorously stoking the myth of the Soviet threat, Washington is trying to justify its imperial ambitions in Latin America, to demonstrate the U.S. right to hold sway over the countries of the region and to interfere in their internal affairs.

OAS DISCUSSES 'CRISES' IN INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

LD162002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The crisis in the so-called inter-American system is the main topic of discussion at the latest session of the Organization of American States [OAS] General Assembly, which has opened in Washington.

Speakers described Washington's role during the recent conflict in the South Atlantic over the Falklands/Malvinas Islands as one of the main causes of the present sharp deterioration of inter-American relations. During this conflict, the Reagan administration, as is well known, wholly and totally sided with the aggressor, Britain, its NATO ally.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS U.S. DELEGATION AT BREZHNEV BIER

LD161324 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 0500 GMT on 15 November carries a film report of foreign delegations paying their last respects at Brezhnev's bier in the House of Unions. Previously broadcast footage is augmented by new material showing additional delegations, including the U.S. delegation led by Vice President Bush, who is seen for several seconds with other members of the U.S. delegation.

ANDROPOV, OTHERS RECEIVE FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

LD161922 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 15 November, in the scheduled Vremya newscast, carries a video report on Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko and Kuznetsov receiving foreign delegations at Georgiyevskiy Hall in Moscow.

Andropov is shown with Tikhonov to his left, followed by Gromyko and Kuznetsov to Gromyko's left entering the hall from the left. Delegations are shown entering the hall from the right, walking along a red carpet toward the Soviet leaders who are lined up from right to left: Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko and Kuznetsov. Several unidentified officials and two people holding television cameras can be seen in the background. As the delegations pass the Soviet leaders they can be seen shaking hands and exchanging a few words. As the announcer reads the names of the delegation leaders, some delegations are shown.

The names of the delegation leaders are read in the following order: Zhivkov, Bulgaria; Kadar, Hungary; Honecker, GDR; Jaruzelski, Poland; Ceausescu, Romania; Husak, CSSR; Castro, Cuba; Tsedenbal, Mongolia; Truong Chinh, SRV; Souphanouvong, Laos; Heng Samrin, Kampuchea; Pak Song-chol, DPRK; Huang Hua, PRC; Stambolic, SFRY; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY; Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia; Babrak Karmal, DRA; Eduard dos Santos, Angola; Samora Machel, Mozambique; [name indistinct], Nicaragua (not shown); Yasir 'Arafat, PLO; Georges Marchais, French Communist Party; Kashtan, Canadian Communist Party; Gus Hall, U.S. Communist Party; Cunhal, Portuguese Communist Party; Mies, German Communist Party; Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party; Florakis, Greek Communist Party; Corvalan, Chilean Communist Party; Arismendi, Uruguayan Communist Party; McLennan, British Communist Party; Urbani, Luxembourg Communist Party; Van Geyt, Belgian Communist Party (not shown); [indistinct name and delegation]; O'Riordan, Irish Communist Party (not shown); Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party (not shown); Hafiz al-Asad, Syria; Sassou-Nguesso, Congo (not shown); Gandhi, India; Kirschlaeger, Austria (not shown); Martens, Belgium (not shown); [name indistinct], Vatican (not shown); Pym, Great Britain (not shown); Carstens and Genscher, FRG; Hillery, Ireland (not shown); Salin, YAR (not shown); Trudeau, Canada; Kiprianou, Cyprus (not shown); Jallud, Libya (not shown); Ziaul Haq, Pakistan; Bush and Shultz, United States (not shown); Ulusu, Turkey (not shown); Imelda Marcos, Philippines; Koivisto, Finland (not shown); Mauroy, France; Palme, Sweden (not shown); Suzuki, Japan; Perez de Cuellar, United Nations.

The delegates are then shown waiting to shake hands. The announcer says that there are also delegations from other countries, parties and organizations.

CPSU CC MEMBERS SEE OFF DEPARTING DELEGATIONS

LD162110 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] The following delegations left Moscow: Greece, led by Prime Minister Papandreou; Canada, led by Prime Minister Trudeau; Pakistan, led by President Ziaul Haq; Japan, led by Prime Minister Suzuki; the PLO, led by Chairman of the Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat; and other delegations.

The delegations were seen off by Comrades Gorbachev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Rusakov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrades Baybakov, Bodyul, Novikov, Nuriyev, Smirnov; and other officials.

Further Report

LD162034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The delegations of the French Communist Party headed by Marchais, the German Communist Party headed by Mies, the Portuguese Communist Party by Cunhal, the Italian Communist Party headed by Berlinguer and the Greek Communist Party headed by Florakis and those of other parties and states have left Moscow.

The delegations were seen off by Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh and Ponomarev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Additional Delegations

LD162038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The following party and state delegations have left Moscow: Bulgaria, headed by Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Hungary, headed by Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; the DPRK, headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Korea Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the republic; Mongolia, headed by Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural; Yugoslavia, headed by Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The delegations came to take part in the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The delegations were seen off by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov and Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Kapitonov and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov, Bodyul, Novikov, Nuriyev and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Kiselev, Smirnovskiy and Chukanov, deputy chiefs of departments of the CPSU Central Committees; and other officials.

WORLD LEADERS EXPRESS SYMPATHY ON BREZHNEV DEATH

PRC's Ulanhu

PM170859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Tass dispatch: "Ulanhu Statement"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov -- As the XINHUA agency reports, Ulanhu, deputy chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, told the USSR ambassador to the PRC in connection with L.I. Brezhnev's demise: "On behalf of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I express profound sympathy at the demise of Chairman L.I. Brezhnev.

"Traditional friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and we hope that the two countries' peoples will live in friendship and harmony and that relations between the two countries will gradually normalize."

N. Korean Premier

SK140447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a condolence message to Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the condolence message he said: Upon hearing the sorrowful news of the passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, allow me to express deep condolences to you and the bereft family of the deceased.

In the condolence message he noted: Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was a great son of the Soviet people who devoted his entire life to defending the gains of the socialist revolution, strengthening the country's economy and defense and improving the people's welfare.

In the condolence message he pointed out: He paid great attention to strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and positively supported our people's just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

In the message he said: Though Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has passed away, his achievements will long live in the memory of our people and the Soviet people.

N. Korea's O Chin-U

SK140909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, member of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message of condolence to Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR.

Upon hearing the sad news of the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the message expressed deep condolences to the minister of defense and the bereaved family of the deceased.

It said that the death of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is a sorrowful event not only for the party, government and people of the Soviet Union but also for the socialist countries and world's peace-loving people.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a fine son of the Soviet people, greatly contributed to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the message noted.

The message said that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev would live long in the hearts of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the world's progressive people for the exploits he performed in the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Egyptian Foreign Minister

PM161721 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Brezhnev's Death Will Have Impact on Whole World"]

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said yesterday that President Brezhnev's death was saddening. He added that the whole world is witness to the fact that the late leader continued to shoulder his responsibilities and to work hard for his country until the last moment of his life despite his illness.

Ghali added: While offering my sincere condolences to the Soviet people over the death of their leader, I wish to emphasize that the loss of the president of the Soviet Union is not the kind of event that would pass without an impact on the whole world.

Ethiopia's Mengistu

EA112032 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has expressed a profound sense of grief over the sudden passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that Comrade Brezhnev's exceptional talent and indomitable spirit during the anti-fascist struggle had made him an exemplary hero to be emulated by all peace- and freedom-loving peoples of the world. This unswerving dedication to the construction of socialism and his lifelong endeavor for the attainment of the ideals of communism are indelibly recorded in the annals of history.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu further paid tribute to Comrade Brezhnev's consistent effort to promote peace, disarmament and detente in the world, and to consolidate proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence.

The government and people of revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said in his message, shall always remember with love and respect the all-round and timely support and assistance rendered to them at the most crucial period in their history by the government and the CPSU under the leadership of Comrade Brezhnev, a genuine friend of socialist Ethiopia.

Tanzanian President

EA121544 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President Nyerere has described the death of President Brezhnev of Russia as a big blow to the world. He said that his tolerance and his intention to bring peace to the world through cooperation with other leaders with differing policies will be remembered by many people in the world.

These words of Mwalimu [leader] came in his message of condolence on the death of the Soviet leader yesterday.

Mwalimu said that Tanzania was shocked by the death of that leader, whose name was well-known to the Tanzanian people. He praised that leader's contribution to progress in Tanzania and liberation efforts in South Africa.

Ivory Coast Message

AB120915 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] As soon as he learned of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, President Houphouet-Boigny sent the following message of condolence to Mr Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Mr Chairman, it is with great emotion that I learned of the death of His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, head of state and general secretary of the CPSU.

At this sad moment, the Ivorian people and their government and party join me in addressing to the government, the CPSU and the Soviet people our sincere condolences and profound sympathy.

Highest considerations.

Upper Volta Leader

AB121429 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Message by head of state Maj Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo to the Soviet Government on the death of Leonid Brezhnev; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] It was with great emotion that we learned of the death of His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and head of state. In these painful circumstances, I address to you my heartfelt condolences in the name of the people of Upper Volta and of the Provisional People's Salvation Council [CPSP] and in my own name.

With Chairman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death, a great man has disappeared who marked his time by the search for world peace and who devoted his life to his country's greatness and prosperity. The people of Upper Volta fully share the grief of the Soviet people. Highest considerations.

[Signed] Maj Dr Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, chairman of the CPSP and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Sierra Leone President

AB122236 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has sent a message of condolence to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the death of the chairman, Leonid Brezhnev. The message reads:

I offer my sincere and deep condolences on behalf of the government and people of Sierra Leone on the demise of your revered president of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. By his death our world has been robbed of one of its artists for international peace and cooperation. Throughout his life he was a tireless devotee to the cause of detente and the struggle for the right to self-determination by oppressed people throughout the world. By his death the people and Government of Sierra Leone have lost a great and valuable friend.

Equatorial Guinea President

AB120917 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday the president of the republic, His Excellency Obiang Ngueme Mbasogo, sent the following message of condolence to His Excellency the acting chairman of the USSR, Moscow: [title as heard]

We were deeply moved on learning about the death of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR and general secretary of the CPSU. On behalf of the people and Government of Equatorial Guinea and on my behalf, I wish to express condolence to the people, the government and the Communist Party of the USSR for the irreparable loss they have just sustained.

As people of the Third World, we highly appreciated President Brezhnev's contribution to peace and self-determination for the oppressed peoples. We also ask you to convey our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. Highest consideration.

[Signed] Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Niger Leader

AB121532 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning signed the book of condolences opened at the USSR Embassy in Niamey following the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Thatcher, Queen Elizabeth

PM121539 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Nov 82 p 36

[James Wightman report: "Mrs Thatcher Sends Terse Condolences"]

[Excerpt] Mrs Thatcher sent a formal, three-sentence message of condolence to the Kremlin yesterday following the death of President Brezhnev as she and other Western leaders began assessing the implications for East-West relations.

The message, sent to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: "On behalf of Her Majesty's Government, I send to you and the people of the Soviet Union our condolences on the death of President Brezhnev.

"As general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since 1964, and as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet from 1960 to 1964 and again since 1977, his wide-ranging and long experience in different fields of public life will be a serious loss to the Soviet Union."

"The consequences of his death will be felt far beyond the frontiers of his own countries."

The queen also sent a message of sympathy.

It read: "I have learned with regret of the death of President Brezhnev. In my own name and on behalf of the British people, I send our sympathy to you and the people of the Soviet Union."

The prime minister's "iron lady" detestation of communism and her strongly-expressed disapproval of Russia's conduct over Afghanistan and Poland clearly inhibited her from sending a longer message.

Mrs Thatcher had not met Mr Brezhnev. A Downing Street spokesman said last night that she had not planned a visit to Moscow to meet him, although she has had a standing invitation since 1979 when she made a brief stop-over in Moscow and met Mr Kosygin on her way to a summit in Japan.

Mr Foot, Labor leader, who met Mr Brezhnev in Moscow last September, sent a longer message to the Kremlin.

He said: "On behalf of the British Labour movement I send my condolences to the Russian people on the death of President Brezhnev. We believe that good relations between this country and the Soviet Union are essential for peace and we have always welcomed contacts with the Soviet leadership."

Mr Foot said that the exchange which he and Mr Healey, deputy leader, had had with Mr Brezhnev last September "left us fully persuaded of his interest in detente and disarmament and his desire to secure results in these fields."

FRG's Genscher

LD111504 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev "helped shape to an important degree the development of relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union for more than a decade," stressed Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today in a condolence telegram to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko. He was aware of the great importance which Brezhnev attached to these relations and of their long term development, Genscher said in his telegram. Finally, the federal foreign minister recalled that the Helsinki Final Act, concluded during Brezhnev's period of office, also carried the signature of the late general secretary.

Brandt Tribute

LD11148 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Chairman Willy Brandt has paid tribute to the late Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, as an important force in efforts both for reconciliation between the German and Soviet people and for detente and cooperation in Europe. Over a long period of time, even when the international situation became increasingly difficult, Brezhnev kept Soviet foreign policy on the course of detente and cooperation. On behalf of the Soviet people, his involvement to prevent a fresh world war, in other words a nuclear one today, was significant. This was true regardless of the fact that Brezhnev's understanding of his country's security also led to decisions such as the condemned occupation of Afghanistan.

Brandt recalled his several meetings with the Soviet party leader since the signing of the Moscow Treaty in 1970, which had far-reaching importance.

Brezhnev's death ended a long phase of continuity in the politics of the Soviet world power. Only a new stable leadership in Moscow can reestablish the calculability in Soviet politics, on which not only the Federal Republic relied. Brandt added that "it is all the more important that we in the West have a reliable, steady policy -- aimed at cooperation instead of confrontation -- which safeguards the opportunities for reducing arms and securing peace."

Austrian President

AU121715 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "President Sends Condolences on Brezhnev's Death"]

[Text] President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has conveyed a telegram of condolences to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The president underscores in this telegram among other things that the report of the death of Leonid Brezhnev had also deeply moved the Austrian people. By virtue of his unusual personality and his wish for cooperation and peace, which he expressed again and again, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev decisively influenced the destiny of the world. He also always paid benevolent attention to Soviet-Austrian relations and thus decisively contributed to the high quality of the Austrian-Soviet relationship. The human grandeur of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, his circumspection and complete dedication to his great and responsible task will have far-reaching repercussions in history.

Austria's Kreisky

LD141512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Telegrams of condolence on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continue to arrive from abroad.

The world has lost one of the most prominent politicians of the USSR and an outstanding leader, while the Republic of Austria has lost a true friend, says a telegram from Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria.

Irish President

LD140922 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- A telegram has come in to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet from President Patrick John Hillery of Ireland expressing condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

The telegram says, in particular, that President Brezhnev was the major figure of our times. He dedicatedly and selflessly worked for the good of his country. His initiatives attracted universal attention and his tireless activities in favour of detente and disarmament will remain in our memory.

Belgian Foreign Minister

LD121924 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The minister of external affairs had addressed a telegram of condolences to the head of Soviet diplomacy; Mr Tindemans stresses in the telegram the place which President Brezhnev held in his country and the role he played in the international arena.

This place and this role, Mr Tindemans' telegram adds, have left a definite mark on the history of the last two decades, and more particularly we acknowledge his efforts toward promoting the process of detente which culminated in the Helsinki Final Act.

Belgian King

LD141240 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- A telegram expressing condolences on Leonid Brezhnev's death has come in to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet from King Baudouin of Belgium.

"Having learnt about the death of President L.I. Brezhnev," the telegram said, "I am sending you and the people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics my condolences."

Malta's Mintoff

LD150934 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- A telegram has been received by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU from Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, on the death of Leonid Brezhnev. It says:

Your country has lost a great statesman who was tirelessly working for the good of his land and for the sake of world peace. The peoples of the entire world will long remember his personal contribution to the struggle for detente and for lessening tension in international relations.

This contribution is appreciated particularly highly by the government and people of Malta because it led to the recognition and support by the Soviet Union of the neutral status of Malta, which became an important step towards ensuring peace and security in the Mediterranean.

The death of Leonid Brezhnev indeed is a great loss lamented by all the peace-loving countries.

Others in W. Europe

LD141958 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has received condolence messages on the death of Leonid Brezhnev from Prime Minister of Iceland Gunnar Thoroddsen, Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schluter, Chairman of the Government of Luxembourg Pierre Werner, Prime Minister of Ireland Charles Haughey.

Further W. Europe Leaders

LD141954 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov has received condolence messages on the death of Leonid Brezhnev from Chairman of the Government of Spain Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic Bulent Ulusu, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands R.F.M. Lubbers, Prime Minister of Norway Kaare Willoch, Prime Minister of Greece Andre Papandreu, Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Portugal Francisco Pinto Balsemao.

Perez de Cuellar

LD141020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0941 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (TASS) -- On the occasion of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, a condolence telegram has arrived from UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, addressed to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It says:

"I would like to express my condolences to the government and people of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the sad event -- the death of President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. As recently as September of this year, I had the honor of meeting and talking with President Brezhnev. From that meeting, I took away an understanding of his deep concern over the fate of not only the Soviet Union but also of the whole world, a fate in which he played such an important role in developing the policy of detente.

"President Brezhnev, as I am convinced, always remembered the suffering, the deprivation which the war brought to the people of his country. He strived for peace, so that this would not be able to be repeated.

"Allow me to express the conviction that the Soviet Union will strive to ensure that Leonid Brezhnev's heritage, his belief in a durable peace, are received as a call for action to the UN Organization and the world community as a whole."

OAU Condolences

EAL22246 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The OAU has sent a message of condolence to the prime minister of the USSR conveying its deep-felt sorrow at the passing away of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. In its message to Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, the OAU said that Comrade Brezhnev had dedicated all his working life to the building of a socialist state and to champion the causes of freedom, justice and dignity.

The message noted Comrade Brezhnev's support to Africa, particularly by championing the cause of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, his steadfast stand against the forces of oppression. It described the late Soviet leader as a friend of Africa and called on the freedom-loving and progressive peoples of the world to rededicate themselves to the ideals which Comrade Brezhnev lived for, namely peace, security and freedom.

AAPSO Message

LD111954 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation has addressed a message to the Soviet people in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's death. On behalf of more than 80 national Afro-Asian solidarity committees and millions of the participants in our movement in the two continents, the message says, the AAPSO Permanent Secretariat is expressing profound condolences in connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev -- a tireless fighter for the cause of national liberation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and the whole world. In performing his duties as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev has made a tremendous personal contribution to the cause of the struggle of the peoples of the world against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, played an outstanding role in strengthening peace and freedom of all peoples of the

world. Also immeasurable is his contribution to outlining and pursuing the Soviet policy of peace and detente, to strengthening the positions of the forces of peace and social progress, to mobilizing the peoples in defence of peace all over the world.

AAPSO highly values the efforts of the Soviet Union under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership for preserving peace and establishing a new international economic order, his disinterested aid to the developing countries.

Olympic Committee

LD141130 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- A telegram of condolence on the death of Leonid Brezhnev has come in to the Olympic Committee of the USSR from Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee. The telegram says:

"Upon having learned of the death of President Leonid Brezhnev, I should like to partake of your grief and the grief of the sports community on this very sorrowful occurrence. Mr Brezhnev will be remembered by the Olympic family for his great contribution to the development of sports and of our movement, and, in particular, for his support of the games of the 22nd Olympiad in Moscow.

"I ask you to convey condolences of the Olympic family to the sports leaders and athletes. I express heartfelt sympathy."

TASS Roundup

LD162010 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have received messages of deep condolences over the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The messages were sent by:

Chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, head of state, president of the republic, head of the National Executive Council Mathieu Kerekou; President of the Gabonese Republic Omar Bongo, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, President of the Republic of Malawi Hastings Kamuzu Banda, President of the Republic of the Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom,

Founder chairman of the party Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, President of the Togolese Republic Gnassingbe Eyadema, Prime Minister of Belize George Price, Prime Minister of Jordan Mudar Badran, Crown Prince and Minister of Defence of the state of Qatar Khalifa ibn Hamad Al Thani, Prime Minister of Lesotho L. Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands S. Mamaloni, chairman of the U.N. Security Council Carlos Hosorez Tipaldos, the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the International Democratic Women's Federation, the League of Arab States, the Council of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, the International Peace Institute, Vienna, the Hungarian Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Madagascar.

The Central Board of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the All-China People's Society of Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, the Moroccan-Soviet Friendship Society, the Council of the society "Portugal-USSR", the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the friendship society "Ghana-USSR", the society "Japan-USSR", the society "Italy-USSR", the Central Board of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society;

The Central Committee of the Romanian Society of Friendly Ties With the Soviet Union (ARLUS), the British-Soviet Friendship Society, the friendship society "Denmark-USSR", the Institute of Friendship and Cultural Exchange "Mexico-USSR", the Cypriot-Soviet Society, the Greek-Soviet Society, the society "Spain-USSR", the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom.

Condolences have been received from numerous international, regional and national public organisations, parliamentarians, prominent politicians, public figures and representatives of business circles.

Further TASS Roundup

LD162142 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have received telegrams expressing deep condolences on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The condolences were sent by:

The Communist Party of Argentina; the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela; the Central Committee of the United Party of Haiti Communists, General Secretary Rene Theodore; Cheddi Bharat Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; Guy Danente, secretary general of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe; Rigoberto Padilla Rush, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras; Narciso Isa Conde, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic;

The Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party; the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Malta; Ali Yata, general secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco; the Communist Party of Martinique; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway, Chairman Hans Kleven; H. Hukstra, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands; A. Maidana, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Paraguay, on behalf of the party's Central Committee; Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru, Asuncion Caballero, secretary for international liaison;

The Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Communist Party; the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party; Jorge Schafic Handal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador; Ermenegildo Gasparoni, chairman of the San Marino Communist Party, general secretary Umberto Baruli; the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party; Mohammed Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party; the Executive Committee of the Board of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden, Rolf Hagel; the Central Committee of the Philippines Communist Party; Rene Leon Mauge Mosquera, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador;

Yosuf Mohamed Dadoo, chairman of the South Africa Communist Party, General Secretary Moses Mabhida; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, head of state, president of the republic and chairman of the National Executive Council; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon;

Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the PAIGC party and president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] party and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa; the Steering Committee of the National Liberation Front of Bahrain; Seydou Cissoko, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Independence and Labour Party of Senegal;

Richard Andriamanjato, chairman of the Party of Congress for the Independence of Madagascar, Secretary General Gisele Rabesahala; Peter Symon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Australia; Manuel Mora Valverde, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica; Abderrahim Bouabid, first secretary of the Socialist Union of the People's Forces of Morocco; Ruben D. Sousa, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama; Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, chairman of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru; Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, general secretary Erkki Liikanen;

Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile; The Central Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Party Mapuo of Chile; Anselmo Sule, first secretary of the Radical Party of Chile, and Department Chief K. Morales; Trevor Munroe, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Jamaica; Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front: Cayetano Carpio, J. Villalobos, Jorge Handel, Ferman Cienfuegos, R. Roca; The National Committee of the Communist Party of Australia;

L. Mercedes, general secretary of the Socialist Workers' Movement of the Dominican Republic; Vasos Lyssaridhis, chairman of the Socialist Party United Democratic Centre Union of Cyprus; Behice Boran, chairman of the Workers' Party of Turkey; Far Stenbak, Chairman of the Swedish People's Party of Finland, general secretary P. Stenlund; Susumu Nikaido, general secretary of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan.

Condolences have come in from many international, regional and national public organizations, parliamentarians, notable politicians, public figures and representatives of business communities.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL'S SPEECH AT BREZHNEV FUNERAL

OW160124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 First Edition p 2

[Speech by Ukraine party official Gordiyenko at Brezhnev funeral ceremony in Red Square]

[Text] Dear comrades! The news of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that true son of the Soviet people, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet State, of the international communist and workers' movement, that ardent fighter for peace, our dear, unforgettable fellow countryman, brings great pain to the heart of everyone from Dneprodzerzhinsk and Dnepropetrovsk as it does to all Soviet people.

The fate of our city is firmly linked with the name of Leonid Ilich, a man of great capabilities, of the rarest charm.

Here he was born and grew up; here he joined the Komsomol. Here, in October 1931, he became a member of the Leninist party. At the works named after Dzerzhinskiy he went through his first worker's university, absorbing the best qualities of the working class.

Since then Leonid Ilich has always and everywhere been in the front line of the fight for communism. He has inspired people and led them to new feats in the name of the triumph of the great Leninist ideals. Leonid Ilich has always been closely linked with his native city and with our city party organization. In all his busy activities he has found the time and opportunity to look into our affairs and has given support in warm words and fatherly advice.

The Communists and working people of Dneprodzerzhinsk and of the whole Dnepropetrovsk Oblast constantly feel the attention and concern of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is loved by us all. His meetings and warm and sincere talks with people from his home district and his deep interest in their life and work have left an indelible imprint on the memory. A bronze bust has been erected in his home city of Dneprodzerzhinsk to mark the outstanding fighting and labor services of Leonid Ilich. It reminds us constantly of the high honor and the immense responsibility of coming from the same part of the country as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

It is difficult to believe that Leonid Ilich will not meet us again, no longer come to see us, no longer ask how work is going in our factories, how our construction work is going, how various people are or how things are going in the gorkom. This is a bitter thing to realize; it is an irrevocable loss.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a staunch Marxist-Leninist and experienced party leader lived a great and glorious life. He did a great deal for our multinational Soviet fatherland. His bright image will remain forever in the hearts of the working people of Dneprodzerzhinsk and of all Soviet people as an inspiring example of devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. At this grievous hour of farewell we understand well that the best memorial to him will be our selfless labor to fulfill the plans outlined by the 26th CPSU and communism.

Farewell, dear Leonid Ilich

DEFENSE MINISTRY LAMENTS BREZHNEV DEATH

PM161529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

["From the Soviet Armed Forces" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] The personnel of the armed forces, together with the rest of the Soviet people, are stricken with profound sorrow in connection with the loss suffered by the party and country -- the demise of loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

The strengthening of the Soviet state's economic and defense might and many heroic achievements by the armed forces are bound up with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A commissar of the Leninist school, he trod a glorious military path during the years of the grim ordeals in the Great Patriotic War and contributed to the Soviet People's victory over fascism.

As general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev constantly studied questions relating to the strengthening of the armed forces' combat potential and the improvement of their equipment, military expertise and indestructible morale.

At this sad time the Army and the Navy are lowering their combat banners to the blessed memory of L.I. Brezhnev. Soviet troops swear that, united even more closely around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, they will do everything to improve the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and to reliably safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor and will honorably carry out all the motherland's orders.

The name and deeds of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will live forever in the hearts of the armed defenders of the socialist homeland.

[Signed] The USSR Ministry of Defense.

REPUBLICS, ALL-UNION GROUPS SEND CONDOLENCES

LD130942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The workers, kolkhoz laborers and intelligentsia of the republic, says a telegram from the Communists and working people of Belorussia, will always remember Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, ardent patriot and internationalist, the glorious son of the working class, who gave all of his heroic life, powerful organizational talent and state wisdom in selfless service to people of labor, to communist ideals and to our great socialist motherland.

The Communists and working people of Kazakhstan in their telegram write that the dear name and bright image of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will always live in the hearts of Communists and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan.

Condolences have also come from the Communists and working people of Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldavia and other republics and from Soviet trade unions, Komsomol members and youth of the country, Soviet scientists and creative unions and organizations.

Further Report

LD122036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Condolences on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have been received from Communists and working people of Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Latvia, Estonia and a number of oblasts, ministries and labor collectives.

Ukraine Message

AU171214 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Condolences message on death of Leonid Brezhnev to USSR party, state and government bodies from corresponding bodies of the Ukrainian SSR]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine have received with deep sorrow the news of the death of the prominent figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the worldwide communist movement, ardent champion of peace and communism, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The entire life of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, faithful continuer of the great Lenin's cause, was completely dedicated to service to the Soviet people, to the pursuit of our party's general line and to the consolidation of its leading and guiding role. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, glorious son of the workers class, personified the remarkable qualities of this class, boundless devotion to the ideals of communism and unshakable confidence in their triumph. He profoundly understood the interests and hopes of the working people and was bound with them by thousands of threads.

At the sharp turning points of our state's history, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was invariably in the forefront in the most crucial sectors. He passed through the severe trials of the Great Fatherland War. The glorious chapters of the postwar rebirth, of the virgin lands saga, of space exploration, and our fatherland's vigorous rise to the peaks of economic and social progress are connected with his name and indefatigable activity.

As a leader of the Leninist school, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev possessed the great ability to attract people, to foment an atmosphere of confidence, efficiency and creativity. In his decisions and acts, he excelled in the high political art of reflecting the spirit and vital needs of our stormy and dynamic times and of controlling the work of the widest people's masses and the activity of the collective leading cell of the CPSU -- the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo.

Leonid Ilich manifested with particular strength his organizational talent, political wisdom and sagacity in the highest posts in our party and state. The historic service of firmly consolidating in our party and country the Leninist norms and principles of leadership and the conditions of monolithic unity, respect and high exactingness belongs to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made an outstanding contribution to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism, to the working out and pursuit of the CPSU's internal and foreign policy, and to strengthening the economic and defense potential of our great multinational socialist motherland. Under his leadership, the 23d to 26th CPSU Congresses and Central Committee plenums mapped out the policy aimed at intensifying production and raising its effectiveness, outlined a modern agrarian policy and a broad program for social changes and for enhancing the people's prosperity.

As a consistent internationalist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has done a great deal to implement the Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU, to strengthen fraternal friendship among the USSR peoples and the moral and political unity of our society -- a society of developed socialism. The Ukrainian people will remember forever that many years of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's brilliant life were closely connected with our republic. He always manifested constant solicitude for the development of its economy, science and culture.

A highly important pursuit in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life was uniting the worldwide socialist community and the international communist and workers movement on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev won the deep respect of the entire progressive mankind and high international prestige by his persistence and courage in the defense of general peace and the security of peoples, in advocating detente, in frustrating intrigues by aggressive imperialist circles, and in averting the threat of a thermonuclear war.

The planet's peoples rightfully associate his name with working out and implementing the Soviet Peace Program and important foreign political initiatives aimed at deepening mutual understanding and international cooperation.

At this sorrowful hour, the Ukrainian Communist Party, a tested combat detachment of the CPSU, is rallying its ranks even more closely around the Leninist Central Committee, which firmly and confidently leads our people along the path of communist construction. The strength of our party, great Lenin's party, rests in the indissoluble unity with the masses in its ability to rally the working people and to direct them toward achieving the supreme goals of the people and the state. The correctness of the policy pursued by the CPSU has been tested in the decades of the struggle; it has brought the country's working people to historic victories.

Like all Soviet people, the people of the Ukraine boundlessly trust in their own party and its Central Committee, firmly follow the party and vigorously support its internal and foreign policy.

The republic's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are determined to do their utmost to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Lenin's immortal legacy.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR

Armenian SSR

LD131606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Profound condolences from party, administrative and public organizations and labor collectives in connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are coming in to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The telegram from the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Minister of the Armenian SSR stresses that his tireless activity and ceaseless struggle to preserve and consolidate peace on earth and to safeguard international security and cooperation and his exceptional spiritual qualities earned Leonid Ilich the ardent love and great respect of all people of good will.

At this sorrowful time, the telegram says, the Communists and working people of Armenia together with all Soviet people bow their heads before the bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They are closing ranks even more tightly around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo, and with all their heart they support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and are fully determined unswervingly to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to continue to strengthen by selfless labor the economic and defense might of our great socialist homeland.

Armenian CP

CF141912 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Newspapers have published the statement of the Armenian Communists and workers which says:

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Armenian Communists, workers and all the Armenian people, express deep grief to the CPSU and Soviet Government on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, prominent worker of international communist workers movement, loyal

[word indistinct] of Lenin and Great October work, devout patriot and [word indistinct], soldier of peace and socialist progress, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The heart of the man stopped beating whose great full life was devoted to the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the loyal service of the struggle for bright communist ideals. In this tragic time the Armenian Communists and workers with all Soviet peoples bow their heads to the bright memory of Leonid Brezhnev. They are further assembling their ranks around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and are heartily defending the Communist Party's wise domestic and foreign policies. They are full of determination to fulfill the historic resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU Central Committee with devoted work and further reinforce our great socialist [word indistinct] economic and defense (?policy).

PRAVDA Reportage

PM161507 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 November in its Second Edition publishes on pages 2 and 3 the messages of condolences in connection with Brezhnev's death from various Soviet bodies under the general heading "The People's Profound Grief." PRAVDA notes that "the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers are receiving numerous messages of deep condolence from party, soviet and public organizations and labor collectives in connection with the death of L.I. Brezhnev," and publishes the messages from the following:

The Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom; the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and RSFSR Council of Ministers; the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, Leningrad Oblispolkom and Leningrad Gorispolkom; the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; the USSR Defense Ministry; the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium and party committee; the AUCCTU; the Komsomol Central Committee; the USSR Academy of Sciences; and the Board of the USSR Writers Union.

PRAVDA also publishes on page 3 an 800-word TASS report on mourning meetings on 11 November at Moscow's Likhachev and Hammer and Sickle plants, the N.E. Bauman higher technical school, the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant in Dneprodzerzhinsk, the Leningrad Kirovskiy Zavod association, the Leningrad V.I. Lenin optical mechanics association and Admiralteyskoye association, the Novosibirsk institute of history, philology and philosophy, and the Vilnius computer plant.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November in its Second Edition publishes on pages 2 and 3 under the general heading "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev" messages of condolence from the following:

The Communist Party Central Committees, Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers of Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia; the USSR Gosplan; the USSR Artists' Union; the USSR Cinematographers' Union; the Moscow CPSU Obkom and Moscow Oblispolkom, the Zaporozhye Ukrainian CPSU Obkom and Zaporozhye Oblispolkom; and the collective of Moscow's I.A. Likhachev automobile plant.

PRAVDA on 13 November also publishes on page 3 an 800-word TASS-attributed list of obkoms, ministries and departments, plants and farms which have also sent condolence messages.

PRAVDA ARTICLE LAUDS PEACE-LOVING BREZHNEV

PM171305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Aleksandr Chakovskuy article: "The Will for Peace"]

[Text] For several days now the innumerable red banners of our country, of the socialist world and of the entire labor world have been dipped invisibly above the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, whose walls have for many decades been witness both to our glorious triumphs and to our unforgettable griefs, paying sorrowful tribute to the deceased man, fighter and leader [rukovoditel]. In a few hours' time he will have a new home -- an eternal one this time -- in Red Square by the wall of the ancient Kremlin, among those who devoted every hour, every minute of their lives to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the building of communism until the very moment when inexorable death gripped their hearts in its senselessly cruel hand....

Theologists talk about the immortality of the soul. We Communists believe in the immortality of the cause to which a fighter for the people's good devoted his soul and his energies. The man we are burying today, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, was just such a man.

Is there any need to repeat what is common knowledge? Is there any need to reiterate what has been spoken of so much in these days of grief? A worker, builder, soldier, party leader, a man whose deeds advanced him to a high post in the party and state....

We knew Comrade Brezhnev well. We knew his passionate patriotism, his crystal-pure honesty, his devotion to the cause of building a new world and strengthening friendship between peoples.

All the same, I would like once again to speak of just one aspect of Leonid Ilich's activity, the aspect which was the most important thing in his international activity. That is the passionate desire to secure and strengthen world peace.

Some human desires pass after they are fulfilled. A few gulps of water helps a person to forget the thirst which tormented him; a bit of bread helps him forget his hunger.

But there is a thirst, there are desires which are unquenchable, which do not disappear. I am talking about the thirst for peace. Whatever successes are achieved in the struggle for peace, all the same it is inherent in man to want to strengthen it still more. Let the danger of war recede into the distance and become invisible -- all the same, the very thought that this danger lurks somewhere over the horizon stimulates the honest man, the builder, to new, still greater efforts to make peace an indestructible condition of people's existence on earth.

That will for peace, titanic efforts to embody the will in real deeds and tremendous successes in the cause of defending and consolidating peace distinguished the man who is today to make his last journey from the Hall of Columns to Red Square.

There was no means of transport which he did not use in his lifetime. Planes, trains, cars, helicopters.... Over vast distances.... Today he will make his last journey resting on a gun carriage -- that is how they bury warriors.

No, it was no accident, by no means an accident that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, speaking at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and enumerating the glorious qualities of our departed party and state leader, said that Leonid Ilich

Brezhnev will always remain in the memory of grateful mankind as a consistent, passionate, indefatigable fighter for peace and the peoples' security and for the elimination of the threat of world nuclear war which hangs over mankind.

During these days the television screens bring us endless pictures of visits to Soviet embassies in most countries of the world by those countries' leaders, paying tribute to the memory of the man who did so much to enable people in the world to live for nearly 40 years without an all-out war.

We know that there are factors which operate constantly today. There are several of them. They include the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the Leninist principle which we follow today just as we did during Vladimir Ilich's lifetime. At the same time Lenin instructed us: At whatever cost, concern for strengthening our state's military security is and will remain sacred. Yes, indeed, yes, Comrade Brezhnev was a great fighter for peace, but his strength in that sacred struggle was not determined only by his personal qualities. He drew that strength from our party's collective leadership and the monolithic unity of its ranks.

...On reading the address by the party and state leadership to Communists and all the Soviet people, being present at the extraordinary Central Committee plenum, hearing the speeches by Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and by K.U. Chernenko, who, on the Politburo's instructions, proposed the election of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee, seeing and feeling the unanimity and approval with which these speeches were greeted by the Central Committee, I experience a two-fold sensation: Grief at the recent loss and satisfaction from the awareness that our party's leadership is united and unshakable and that the desire to fight selflessly for peace and for the good of mankind will continue to determine all its thoughts and practical activity.

WRITER MAKSIM TANK ON BREZHNEV'S LEGACY

OW170650 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin Prizewinner Maksim Tank: "Let Us Rally Our Ranks"]

[Text] It is hard to believe, but dear Leonid Ilich is no longer with us. Our loss is great, our grief profound. A man with whose name almost two decades of our life have been linked, decades constituting a whole era in history, is gone forever.

The assimilation of the Kazakhstan steppes, their transformation into a granary for the country, the creation of big power stations and modern plants, the launching of spacecraft: all this is linked with him in one way or another. It has all been part of his life and ours. We writers were constantly aware of his wise concern for the development of literature. He wanted Soviet people to live full and varied lives and the facets of the human personality to be illuminated more fully and more clearly.

He lived.... He was....Bitter, tragic words. But they are only partly true. It is a great truth that a great man is immortal in the deeds of his people.

NEWSPAPERS DETAIL ROLE, FUTURE COURSE OF CPSU

PRAVDA Editorial

OW170006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Implement What the Party Has Planned!"]

[Text] The land of the soviets, full of strength and optimism, is marching toward a significant event -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Our people are rightly proud of their major achievements of worldwide historic significance in every sphere of life. These achievements, whose culmination was the building of a developed socialist society, became possible thanks to loyalty to the great Lenin's behests and thanks to the vanguard role of the Communists' party and to the selfless labor of millions of Soviet people.

At all stages of the history of the Soviet land Lenin's party has determined the strategy of progress along the road of socialist and communist building and the specific plans for developing the economy and improving working people's level of material prosperity and culture and has shown concern for consolidating society's sociopolitical unity. At the present time the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are such a guiding reference point.

The plans for the economic and social development of the USSR outlined by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the whole of the eighties reflect Soviet people's vital interests and mark an important stage in communist building. The fullest possible use must be made of the potential and advantages of the mature socialist society and its material and spiritual wealth must be considerably increased. The inviolable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia will be still further consolidated and the friendship among the brother peoples will become stronger and firmer.

The main task of the current 5-year plan is to ensure the further growth of Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the stable, onward development of the national economy; accelerating scientific and technical progress and switching the economy to the intensive path of development; more rational utilization of the country's production potential; conserving all types of resources in every possible way and improving work quality. The increase in the Soviet state's economic and defense might and the further improvement of the people's living standards will raise still higher the international prestige of the land of the soviets.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions equipped the party and the entire Soviet people with an inspiring program of practical action. And this program is being persistently implemented. It is finding specific embodiment in measures to improve social production efficiency in every possible way, to make better use of fuel, energy and raw material resources and to fulfill the USSR Food Program, in the development of nationwide socialist competition and in the development of working people's creative initiative.

In the sorrowful days of mourning marking the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the Soviet people have displayed enviable calm and restraint and have expressed their unshakable determination to continue to work hard for the good of the motherland. Our people have entirely approved the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, which demonstrated to the country and to the whole world the party's firm determination to march forward on the Leninist path and to consistently pursue the course in foreign and domestic policy which it has formulated. Soviet people, rallying still more closely around the beloved party and its Leninist Central Committee, are stating their full support for this course and their boundless trust in the party.

Opening the funeral rally in Red Square, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared: The party will continue to do everything necessary to further improve the people's living standards, to develop the democratic foundations of Soviet society, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and to consolidate the friendship among the fraternal peoples of the USSR; the CPSU Central Committee will unswervingly implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the will of the Soviet people. At the same time he noted that our party is doing everything to strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of all the world's communists in the struggle for the common aims and ideals. The CPSU and the Soviet state are bolstering with specific action their dedication to the cause of the struggle for the relaxation of tension and the peoples' security and are displaying constant readiness to strengthen cooperation with all peace-loving forces on the planet.

The tasks facing our party and country are large-scale and impressive and accord with the vital interests of working people. Their fulfillment is a matter for all Communists and for every Soviet person and requires great organization, a businesslike approach and conscious discipline, precise and coordinated functioning by the management system and the economic machinery, and the further development of working people's initiative. So party organizations, the soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and economic organs now have no more important duty than to channel the masses' great political and labor activeness into successfully fulfilling the plan targets of this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and to greet the USSR's jubilee with shock work and new labor achievements. To this end the level of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor must be persistently raised and their organization must be improved.

The Communists must set an example in everything. It is they who must show concern to create in every labor collective an atmosphere of the creative quest for reserves, comradesly mutual assistance, great responsibility for the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges, and implacability toward shortcomings and toward everything that prevents people from working with full force and the greatest efficiency.

There can be no doubt that the Communists and all Soviet people will display high consciousness and organization and will devote their creative strength, knowledge and experience to implementing the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. Through inspired labor the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Leninist party and in monolithic unity with it, will achieve further successes in communist creation and in the struggle to preserve and consolidate world peace.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

OW170154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For Shock Creative Labor"]

[Text] The party, the country and the Soviet people have paid their last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, faithful continuer of the great cause of Lenin and major politician and statesman of our time. All his multifaceted activity and personal destiny are inseparable from extremely important stages in the history of the land of the soviets -- the collectivization and industrialization, the Great Patriotic War and the postwar rebirth, the opening up of the virgin lands and the organization of the exploration of space. Our Soviet multinational motherland has emerged onto the heights of developed socialism. The whole world has seen what unparalleled successes the new social and international community of people -- the Soviet people -- have achieved in all spheres of life. We are living and creating according to the wise and bright law of the state of the whole people -- the USSR Constitution -- which is a most important means of further developing and deepening socialist democracy and a mighty instrument for building communism.

The prestige of the CPSU and Soviet people's love for the party are greater than ever nowadays. The Soviet people boundlessly trust their Communist Party. They trust it because it has not had and does not have any interests other than the Soviet people's vital interests. To vindicate this trust means marching forward along the path of communist building and ensuring the further blossoming of the socialist motherland.

The party and the people are equipped with the majestic program of communist creation formulated by the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses. This program is being unswervingly implemented. The party has done and is doing everything to boost the people's prosperity on the basis of the intensification of production, the improvement of its efficiency and of work quality and the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. It is displaying every concern for consolidating the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, for strengthening Soviet society's sociopolitical and ideological unity and the fraternal friendship among the USSR's peoples, and for the ideological tempering of working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism. Ensuring continuity in resolving the tasks of further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might, improving the Soviet people's prosperity and consolidating peace and in implementing the entire Leninist domestic and foreign policy, the CPSU relies on the unity of our party ranks, on collective wisdom and collective leadership and on the unity of the party and the people.

The Soviet people see the party as their tried and tested collective leader [vozhd] and wise guide and organizer. Serving the working class and the working people is the supreme goal and meaning of the party's entire activity. The unshakable unity of the party and the people has been and remains the source of Soviet society's invincible strength. The CPSU holds sacred the working people's trust and constantly strengthens its ties with the masses. The people have seen for themselves from practical experience that our party remains equal to its historical mission despite any turn of events and in any trials.

The Soviet Union's working people, who are preparing to give a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, are engaged in creative labor on a gigantic scale and of unprecedented scope. The construction of the Urengoy-western border segment of the USSR gas pipeline, Atomash, the Kama truck plant, the Baykal-Amur railroad, nuclear and hydroelectric power stations, the opening up of the Nonchernozem Zone and many other projects are now rightly described as the Soviet Union's visiting card. It is the duty of every Communist and every urban and rural working person to do in his post and in his life as much as possible for the good of the Soviet people, for the strengthening of peace and for the triumph of communism.

Our country, which is marching forward along the tried and tested Leninist course, has a detailed, well-thought-out social program on the basis of which the economy is developing steadily and the people's prosperity is improving.

"The party," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes, "will continue to do everything necessary to further improve the people's living standards, develop the democratic foundations of Soviet society, strengthen the country's economic and defense might and consolidate the friendship among the fraternal peoples of the USSR. The CPSU Central Committee will unswervingly implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the will of the Soviet people."

"We will do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of all the world's Communists in the struggle for the common goals and ideals. We will maintain and develop our solidarity and our cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. We will always be dedicated to the cause of the struggle for peace and for the relaxation of international tension."

Yes, the Soviet Union has a broad, specific Peace Program for the Eighties. It accords with the aspirations of Soviet people and all people of good will on earth. Detente, disarmament, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and reliable security for ourselves, for our friends and for all peoples of the world are the tasks that the party is resolving at the present stage. Disarmament is the ideal of socialism, and this ideal is near to the hearts of the world's working people. Nothing can shake the Soviet people's determination to defend peace.

True to Lenin's behests, our Communist Party is resolving tasks of worldwide historical significance wisely, persistently, purposefully and with its characteristic indomitable energy. Soviet people are well aware that the banner of Lenin, the banner of October is in reliable hands. And, closing their ranks even further and rallying even more strongly around the CPSU Central Committee, they are displaying great consciousness, discipline and organization and are ensuring by their selfless creative labor under the party's leadership the fulfillment of the plans for communist building and the further blossoming of our socialist motherland.

Everything that the party has planned, that has been mapped out and checked by its collective intellect, will be fulfilled, as has always happened. The land of the soviets is marching forward along the tried and tested Leninist course.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

OW170532 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Beneath the Party's Leninist Banner"]

[Text] The Soviet people and all progressive mankind have paid their last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, faithful continuer of the Leninist cause, ardent fighter for peace and communism and outstanding politician and statesman of our time. But no matter how grave the loss has been, our country's onward movement along the path outlined by the Leninist party, along the path of communism, does not halt even for an instant.

Soviet people are looking confidently to the future. As the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, we have a force that has helped and continues to help us at the most difficult moments and that enables us to resolve the most complex tasks. That force is the unity of our party ranks, that force is the party's collective wisdom and its collective leadership, that force is the unity of the party and the people.

The entire heroic history of the Soviet motherland and all our people's outstanding achievements are inextricably connected with the Leninist Party's tireless and multifaceted activity. Under its banner and its leadership in our country the socialist revolution was accomplished, the united union multinational state of workers and peasants was created, the Leninist plan for building socialism was implemented, the worldwide historic victory in the war against fascism was won and a developed socialist society has been created.

Equipped with the Marxist-Leninist teachings, the party is honorably fulfilling the role of militant vanguard of the Soviet people and the role of leading and directing force of our society. It determines the general prospect of society's development and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy line, leads the Soviet people's great creative activity and lends a systematic, scientifically substantiated nature to their struggle for the victory of communism.

Soviet people have seen for themselves from their own experience that the CPSU, as the USSR Constitution said, exists for the people and serves the people.

It has never had and does not have any interests other than the working people's vital interests. It is this that links [rodnit] the party with the people and connects it with the masses via firm, unbreakable bonds. The people believe in the party and its powerful collective intellect and will and wholeheartedly support its domestic and foreign policy.

The main directions of the party's policy and its economic strategy under contemporary conditions are determined by the decisions of the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses. These decisions vividly express the party's concern for working people and for satisfying their growing demands, its concern for the prosperity and might of the socialist motherland and the party's unvarying commitment to the cause of peace and the peoples' security. All Soviet people are greeting with profound satisfaction the party's determination to implement firmly and consistently the strategic line in domestic and foreign policy mapped out by the congresses and approved by the people.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared in his speech at the funeral rally in Red Square, the party will continue to do everything necessary to further improve the people's living standards, develop the democratic foundations of Soviet society, strengthen the country's economic and defense might and consolidate the friendship among the USSR's fraternal peoples. The CPSU Central Committee will unswervingly implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the will of the Soviet people.

Our party and our country will do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of the whole world's Communists in the struggle for the common aims and ideals and will maintain and develop our solidarity and our cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress.

The party sees all the complexity of the international situation and the attempts by aggressive imperialist circles to undermine peaceful coexistence and to push the peoples onto the path of enmity and military confrontation. In this situation the CPSU and the Soviet state will unshakably defend our motherland's vital interests and maintain great vigilance and the readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression. They will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the peoples' security and strengthen cooperation with all peace-loving forces on the planet.

Millions and millions of Soviet citizens are living by a common desire -- to do everything possible by their labor in their post to successfully implement the tasks outlined by the party. Soviet people's great labor activeness and the truly nationwide competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are bearing fruit. According to the preliminary estimate, industrial output will show an increase of 6.3 percent over the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Despite the complex weather conditions, a whole series of oblasts, krays and republics have achieved good results in the production and procurement of agricultural products. The construction of the greatest projects of our time, such as the Baykal-Amur railroad, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline and so forth, is being successfully implemented.

Along with the country's economic and social development, Soviet society's ideological and political cohesion, the indissoluble alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, the friendship and fraternity among the USSR peoples and their unshakable loyalty to the Communist Party's ideals are strengthening.

Like all Soviet people, the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces are rallying their combat ranks even more closely around the party and its Leninist Central Committee. Our armed forces, raised and educated by the Communist Party, are and will be a powerful factor for peace and the peoples' security. They are constantly ready to defend the inviolability of our borders and the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty.

The Soviet people have come through many trials and have won worldwide historic victories under the party's Leninist banner and under its wise leadership. Beneath this banner and with the party at their head they are confidently marching along the road of creating communism.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial

PM171329 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Lenin's Banner Is in Reliable Hands"]

[Text] During these sorrowful days when our country is bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that true continuer of Lenin's great cause, ardent patriot, outstanding revolutionary and fighter for peace and communism and greatest politician and statesman of the present day, the very deep link between the party and the people and the working people's unbounded trust in their experienced collective leader [vozhd], wise leader [rukovoditel] and organizer have been shown with new force. Addressing the Communist Party and the Soviet people at this sad hour, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have expressed the firm confidence that the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union would rally ever closer around the Leninist Central Committee, its guiding nucleus formed under Leonid Ilich's beneficial influence. The thousands and thousands of reports which arrived from all parts of the country provide the most convincing evidence that this call has been received wholeheartedly by Soviet people and that they are unanimous in their striving to devote every effort to the triumph of those bright communist ideals for whose victory Leonid Ilich Brezhnev lived and struggled.

Our people have been convinced in practical terms that with every turn of events and every trial Lenin's party remains equal to its historic mission. Our grief is deep and immeasurable, our loss is grave; but the people believe in the party's vital force, its collective wisdom and will, and wholeheartedly support its domestic and foreign policy. Our party has that strength which has helped and continues to help it at the most difficult times and which enables it to resolve the most complex tasks; that strength is the unity of party ranks, the party's collective wisdom and collective leadership, the unity of the party and the people. Soviet people know that Lenin's banner, the banner of the October Revolution under which our country has gained world historic victories is reliable, firm hands.

On 12 November an extraordinary party Central Committee plenum was held which revered Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memory. The Central Committee plenum unanimously elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Yu.V. Andropov is well known within our party and country as a selfless Communist devoted to the cause of Lenin's party and as Leonid Ilich's closest comrade-in-arms. The Central Committee plenum demonstrated to the whole country and the whole world that the party will firmly continue Lenin's course which at the contemporary stage is clearly and fully expressed in the decisions of the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses. Our party's domestic and foreign policy to whose implementation Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a tremendous contribution will be pursued confidently, consistently and purposefully.

Soviet people have limitless trust in their Communist Party and are well aware that for it there have been and are no other interests than the vital interests of the people. Firmly following Lenin's behests, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was tirelessly concerned that the party should increasingly fully perform the role of the leading and directing force of Soviet society, organizer and inspirer of the creative work of the multimillion-strong masses and political vanguard of the Soviet people. As leader of our party's headquarters for 18 successive years, Leonid Ilich contributed much effort and thought to the organization of harmonious collective work and to the laying down, by that headquarters, of the correct Leninist course.

His inestimable service was to create that healthy moral and political atmosphere which now characterizes our party's entire activity. The norms of his life were exactingness toward and respect for cadres, unbreakable discipline and support for courageous, useful initiatives, intolerance toward all manifestations of bureaucracy and constant concern for the development of ties with the masses and the true democracy of Soviet society. It is our duty to Leonid Ilich's memory, to the party and to the country to cherish and develop this style of leadership and to treasure everything bequeathed to us by his words and deeds.

Our party views loyalty to Leninism as the immutable law of its activity. A staunch Marxist-Leninist, L.I. Brezhnev made a substantial contribution to the theory of scientific communism and to the development of the doctrine of mature socialism and ways to further develop it. The party Central Committee that he headed and the Central Committee Politburo strove invariably to link the development of theory with the urgent tasks of communist building and on the basis of the people's rich revolutionary practice to ensure the continual improvement of the scientific bases of the leadership of society. The party's entire work was imbued with a spirit of revolutionary creativity in conjunction with a profound realism and comprehensive consideration of all the features of the current phase.

The elaboration and implementation of the party's economic and sociopolitical strategy at the stage of developed socialism and the definition and implementation of the course of developing the people's well-being and further strengthening our country's economic and defense might are associated with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his indefatigable work in the posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The problems of developing socialist industry, agrarian policy -- an important component of which is the Food Program -- increasing production efficiency, the intensification of production, improving social relations, the communist education of working people are all questions that have been creatively developed by the party and its Central Committee.

Our people's heroic labor has today created the mighty material and technical base of developed socialism. The combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the superiority of the socialist system makes it possible to ensure progress in all sectors of the economy. The party and state display day-to-day concern for the people's good and for improving their material and cultural level. Today, it was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, we have a detailed, well-considered socioeconomic program which is being steadily implemented. The economy must be economical -- these succinct words define the party's main, fundamental tenet, which envisages that the further steady development of our economy must take place on the basis of the retooling of the industrial and agrarian sectors, improved management, improvements in the organization of labor and increased labor productivity. The consistent implementation of these party demands will be the best tribute to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memory.

The Soviet people's will for peace is unchanging. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will take his place in the history of mankind as a great fighter for the peoples' security, for peace and happiness on earth. All progressive mankind is experiencing the bitterness of this irreversible loss together with us. The influx of sincere condolences is unending, these days of farewell have been declared says of mourning in the capitals of many states and L.I. Brezhnev's memory was honored at a special plenary session of the UN General Assembly.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was an internationalist in the deepest, Leninist sense of the word.

Linked to his own people by thousands of threads, he always took to heart the destinies and aspirations of other peoples and made considerable efforts to ensure that the potential and might of the first country of socialism did as much as possible to serve the cause of peace, the cause of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples and fruitful mutually enriching cooperation.

Under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership the Communist Party elaborated and approved at the 24th congress the peace program which was developed at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, and put forward many major peace-loving initiatives. Our country has a broad, concrete peace program for the eighties, a program which meets the people's aspirations. Detente, disarmament, the overcoming of conflict situations, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war -- these are the tasks we set ourselves. Soviet people want reliable security for themselves, for their friends and for all the world's peoples. This consistent stance helps us to constantly maintain an atmosphere of detente and cooperation in international relations and to wage an active struggle for peaceful coexistence and against the forces of aggression and imperialism.

We perceive all the complexity of the international situation and the attempts by the aggressive circles of imperialism to undermine peaceful coexistence and push the peoples onto the path of enmity and military confrontation, the address of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers stresses. But that cannot shake our determination to uphold peace. We will do everything necessary to ensure that those who are fond of military adventures do not catch the Soviet land unawares and that the potential aggressor realizes that a crushing retaliatory strike awaits him without fail.

The Soviet Union, relying on its might, displaying the greatest vigilance and restraint and remaining invariably loyal to the peace-loving principles and aims of its foreign policy, will fight staunchly to avert the threat of nuclear war from mankind and to bring about detente and disarmament. The fraternal socialist countries, fighters for national and social liberation, peace-loving countries on all continents and all the world's honest people are with us in this struggle.

Our people and our party bow their heads in deep mourning today, bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Speaking at meetings, Soviet people pay tribute to the bright memory of the man whose life was an example of selfless service to Lenin's cause, the Communist Party's cause. On behalf of many millions of working people in the land of the soviets, they solemnly promise, under the leadership of Lenin's party, to tirelessly continue the great creative work of erecting the bright edifice of communism.

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORTAGE ON ANDROPOV ELECTION NOTED

LD160628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] In reporting the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the unanimous election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the foreign media are stressing the determination of the CPSU expressed at the plenum to continue the course of the 26th CPSU Congress. The media particularly point to the fact that Comrade Andropov assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Communist Party that he would exert all his strength, knowledge and experience toward the successful fulfillment of the program set out by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress of communist construction, of ensuring the continuity of solving the tasks of further strengthening the economic and defense strength of the USSR, of raising the well-being of the Soviet people, of consolidating peace, and of implementing the entire Leninist domestic and foreign policy which was conducted under Comrade Brezhnev.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES SENT TO ANDROPOV

Somali Leader

EA131902 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, sent a congratulatory message today to the CPSU general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, who was elected recently to the post.

Speaking on behalf of the SRSP, Siad said: I convey to you, to the party and the people of the Soviet Union my warmest congratulations on your election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU. We hope that relations between our two countries will become smooth and serve the interests of our two countries and peoples, Challe Siad's message concluded. SRSP Secretary General Challe Mohamed Siad Barre also sent a message of condolences today on the death of the former CPSU general secretary to Mr Yuriy Andropov the new general secretary. Challe Siad said in his message: Speaking in the name of the SRSP, the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] Government and the general public of Somalia, I convey to you, Mr Secretary, my condolences on the death of the former general secretary of the CPSU. Challe Siad asked the new CPSU general secretary, Mr Yuriy Andropov, to convey his condolence message to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union and the family of Brezhnev.

Mauritania's Ould Haydala

AB151630 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala's congratulatory message to new CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov issued in Nouakchott on 15 November]

[Text] On the occasion of your accession to the post of general secretary of the CPSU, I have the pleasure to address to your excellency, on behalf of the Mauritanian people, its Military Committee for National Salvation, its government and on my own behalf, our hearty congratulations and our wishes of success and happiness for yourself and for the friendly Soviet people. Your selection demonstrates the great confidence which the entire Soviet people place in you. In this respect, I am convinced that your wisdom and your great sense of responsibility will contribute to the consolidation of peace in the world. Within this framework, I have no doubts about the quality of cooperation that will henceforth develop between our two countries for the benefit of the well understood interest of the Soviet and Mauritanian people. Very high respects.

MEDVEDYEV ARTICLE ON 'BREZHNEV ERA' REPORTED

PM151343 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MATIN in French on 12 November carries on page 14 a 2,400-word article by Soviet historian Roy Medvedyev entitled "The Brezhnev Era." After stressing the enormous power held by any USSR president, Medvedyev describes the "Brezhnev era" as one characterized by "stability" and "the relatively moderate direction of the state and party apparatus." Medvedyev goes on to discuss the Soviet people's thirst for literature and the country's apparent inability to meet the demand for books. He refutes the official excuse that lack of paper is responsible for the shortage of books and says that it is "scandalous" that a country which claims to have achieved "developed socialism" should be able to meet the demand for alcohol but not that for "books, magazines, theater performances, films and high-quality concerts." In conclusion Medvedyev points to the decline in the dissident movement in the seventies and sums up the Brezhnev era with the word "stagnation."

MINSK REPORTS 7 NOVEMBER GOSR CELEBRATIONS

LD171144 [Editorial Report] Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian at 0723 GMT on 7 November reports live on the GOSR celebrations from the main square in Minsk. An unidentified announcer describes the setting and says that the Communist Party and state leaders, not mentioned by name, have ascended the rostrum. Army General Ivanovskiy, commander of the Belorussian Military Okrug, arrives to take the salute from the troops.

The announcer states: "Officers and cadets; motorized riflemen and artillerymen; tanks troops and assault troops [desantnik]; young Suvorov cadets; combat machines of the outstanding rocket subunits; motorized riflemen; antiaircraft, artillery and tank subunits will be in the parade ranks marching into the main square of the Hero City of Minsk."

Army General Ivanovskiy then makes a speech in Russian. He states: "The Soviet people are solving the communist construction tasks under complicated international conditions. Because of imperialist reaction, the United States above all, the world situation has changed sharply. Imperialism's aggressive forces have developed a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism. They have intensified their military preparations to unprecedented levels and are brazenly interfering in the affairs of other countries. They assist in the rise of military conflicts in various regions of the world. They try to put a brake to the course of development in the world.

"The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are pursuing firmly and consistently the Leninist foreign policy line and are calling on the Soviet people to double and triple their efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and to lessen the threat of the nuclear war which is hanging over mankind. They implement the necessary measures to further strengthen the defense capacity of the country and to raise the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy. It is seen by all that the Soviet Armed Forces, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the conference of the leading personnel of the Army and the Navy in the Kremlin, are a mighty factor of peace, security and a reliable means of curbing the aggressive forces. The people are sparing nothing in order to always be up to their tasks.

"In reply to the constant care of the party and people, the personnel of the Red Banner Belorussian Military Okrug, like all of the Soviet Armed Forces, are persistently mastering their weapons and the fighting equipment [boyevaya tekhnika]. They are tirelessly perfecting their fighting skills.

"True to Leninist behests and utterly devoted to the party and the people, our troops maintain a high state of combat readiness and are always ready to fulfill their sacred duty of defense of our great socialist fatherland." He concludes with praise for the Great October Socialist Revolution celebrations.

Following the speech by General Ivanovskiy, the announcer describes the units marching past, praising them and talking about their past exploits stating:

"The march-past of the fighting equipment is beginning. It is being opened by a column of armored troop carriers, modern machines intended for use in complicated battle conditions equipped with weapons, reliably protected with armor, maneuverable and moving rapidly, this machine has won a good reputation among the troops."

"Approaching the stands are squat machines which are very similar to tanks. These are the infantry's fighting machines [bayevaya mashina pyakhoty]. So infantry has become the queen of the fields.

Reliably protected by armor and provided with rifleman's weapons, guns and antitank combat equipment, infantry has at present acquired such characteristics as maneuverability and the ability to overcome the most difficult natural and artificial obstacles. But the main thing is the fact that the motorized riflemen today are brave people. They are skillful masters of weapons and fighting equipment and are ready at any moment to fulfil a given task.

"The anti-aircraft subunits, equipped with rockets and other fighting equipment, move into the square."

The reportage ends at 0929 GMT with hookups from other cities in Belorussia and the country.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS REVIEW PLAN

LD162308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with the forthcoming session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, its commissions are continuing the preliminary review of the draft state plan for economic and social development and the state budget of the republic for 1983. Two preparatory commissions held sessions today.

Deputies-members of the Science and Technology Commission heard announcements from the State Planning Committee, the RSFSR Ministry of Finance, the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the all-Russian and Siberian branches of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, other ministries' departments and scientific organizations. It was pointed out at the session that during the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period significant work will have to be done to improve the structure of production: toward automation and mechanization in hundreds of enterprises, workshops, and sections, toward introducing more economical designs with less waste of materials and toward economies in fuel and energy resources. In this connection, it was emphasized at the session that an extensive program of scientific and technical solutions has been mapped out.

The problems of further improving the preparation of qualified work cadres in the system of vocational-technical education, and of specialists with higher and secondary education were discussed at a preparatory session of the Education and Culture Commission.

AFP: SHCHARANSKIY'S MOTHER SENDS PLEA TO ANDROPOV

NC161533 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 16 (AFP) — The mother of Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy today sent a message to Yuriy Andropov, the new Communist Party general secretary, asking to be allowed to see her son in prison.

In her telegram today, Ida Milgrom begged the new party chief for a show of "mercy," saying she wanted to see her son to "convince him to end his hunger strike."

Earlier this week, Mrs Milgrom told foreign correspondents that her son was being force-fed in his prison cell in Christopol, in the Tartar republic.

Mr Shcharanskiy, serving a 13-year sentence for treason and espionage, has been on a hunger strike since September 27 to protest prison conditions.

ARMENIAN FARMERS FULFILL PROVISIONS PLAN

GF141710 Yerevan SOVETAKEN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian Council of Ministers and the trade unions council have reviewed the results of socialist emulation of the republic's farmers during the third quarter of 1982 and noted that the farmers of the republic -- in the 1982 socialist all-union emulation and for the successful achievement of the national plan -- have achieved certain successes in increasing livestock numbers and food products.

Compared to the same period last year, on 1 October 1982 the number of large animals has increased by 1.8 percent. The number of cows by 1.4 percent, pigs by 3.5 percent and poultry by 2.1 percent. Meat production has increased by 19.1 percent, milk by 2.1 percent, eggs by 6.9 percent and wool by 1.4 percent. The milk production average per cow has increased by 42 kgs.

The 9-month plan for selling meat to the government has been fulfilled by 102 percent, milk by 107.9 percent, eggs by 107.9 percent and wool by 113.4 percent. A total of 3,100 tons meat, 3,300 tons milk, 14.9 million eggs and 110 tons of wool more than in the period last year has been sold to the state.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON FODDER PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

PM161457 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 2 November publishes on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "Equipment on Stockraising Units Must Be Made To Work Reliably." Noting that the largest amount of produce during the stalling period is produced on farms which "enhance by every means the use of forage and widely introduce progressive methods of processing fodder before feeding," the editorial points out that it is very important that fodder processing equipment be used "effectively, at full capacity." However, it goes on, "people are still not treating the introduction and assimilation of progressive methods of fodder preparation and feeding with proper responsibility everywhere." Moreover, "it is also intolerable that in many places to this day fodder preparation equipment has not been repaired and is standing idle." The editorial also emphasizes that the livestock's successful wintering also depends on the "uninterrupted work and skilled use" of other equipment at stockraising units. "At the same time," SELSKAYA ZHIZN concludes, "It must be noted that progressive experience is still being disseminated extremely slowly. The editorial office is receiving many alarm calls to the effect that stock-raising equipment in disrepair stands idle for a long time and is poorly repaired. Everything must be done to insure that such instances are not repeated."

DETAILS OF SALYUT-7 ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD161118 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- The longest-ever space flight of Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev continues.

The schedule for the 188th working day envisages investigations under the programme of studying the natural resources of the earth, the testing of methods and means of navigation, the servicing of the on-board systems of the Salyut-7 station and keep fit exercises.

The "refraction" experiment is being conducted to solve a number of problems of meteorology and atmospheric optics; it consists in photographing the rising and setting sun at various altitudes over the horizon.

The distortion of the image, caused by the refraction of the light in the atmosphere, yields information on the density and temperature of air at various altitudes.

During the day the cosmonauts are preparing the small-size gamma telescope Yelena for tomorrow's work and under the medical check-up programme they are measuring the mass of the body and estimate the condition of muscles which experience an insignificant work load in conditions of weightlessness.

Yesterday, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev conducted another cycle of geophysical explorations including a photographic survey of the dry land and the world oceans with the use of MKF-6M and Kate-140 apparatuses.

According to telemetric measurements and the reports of the crew, the flight of the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T-7 -- Progress-16 proceeds normally.

KRASNOYARSK KRAY RECEIVING SATELLITE TELEVISION

LD162014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Space-vision [kosmovideniye] in the Krasnoyarsk Kray. The major radio and television center in eastern Siberia is now working on the banks of the Yenisey. Less powerful ones are situated in the south and in the areas of the far north. Until recently, however, they were unable to ensure stable broadcasts to remote parts of the kray, which occupies one eleventh of our country's territory. A new era in the conquest of cosmic space, the launching of satellites into a geostationary orbit, has enabled them to achieve this. Within a short time about 500 installations of the Ekran system have been installed from the Sayan ridges in the south to the tundra expanses of the polar region. Their aerials have a much more modest appearance than those of the Orbita stations, but with their aid the people of Siberia see Moscow transmissions at the same time as the inhabitants of the European part of the country, the one difference being that they receive them from a height of 35,000 kilometers. During the current 5-year plan two new events await the people of Krasnoyarsk: They will receive color television -- the assembly of Perspektiva sets has already started; and planning is also being carried out for a new three-program television center.